

Shells Hit Vessel in Baltic Sea

3 West Germans Hurt; Bonn Calls It an Accident

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — A West German Navy ship was accidentally hit early Monday by shells from a Warsaw Pact vessel in the Baltic Sea and three sailors were injured, the Defense Ministry said.

There was no comment from any Warsaw Pact nation.

The Neckar, a navy supply and support ship, was struck while observing Warsaw Pact exercises in which pilotless drones launched from shore were fired upon by East bloc ships, according to Ulrich Hündt, a Defense Ministry spokesman.

Mr. Hündt said West Germany believed the incident was accidental. He said the injured were being flown to West Germany by helicopter for treatment of shrapnel wounds.

While it was not clear to what country the ship that fired the shots belonged, a Defense Ministry source said he believed it was a Polish vessel.

Friedhelm Ost, the chief West German spokesman, said his government would analyze the incident and discuss it with Warsaw Pact members.

The three injured were not in critical condition, he said.

Mr. Ost refused to say whether a protest would be lodged. Mr. Hündt, however, said his government viewed the incident with "great composure."

Mr. Hündt said the shooting occurred Monday morning as the Neckar was in international waters 25 nautical miles off the Soviet coast in the Bay of Gdansk.

Five shells, which Defense Ministry sources said came from 46mm guns, hit the vessel. Four struck the Neckar's side and one struck near its rear engine room. The ship

Kiosk

U.S. Court Rules Against Deaver

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal appellate court ruled Monday that Michael K. Deaver, a lobbyist who once was a top aide to President Ronald Reagan, must stand trial on perjury charges.

The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that Mr. Deaver could not appeal the trial judge's denial of his motion to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the independent counsel, Whitely North Seymour Jr., had no authority to prosecute the case.

Lawyers for Mr. Deaver, the former White House deputy chief of staff, had said before Monday's decision that they planned to take any adverse ruling to Chief Justice William H. Rehnquist of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Deaver, who resigned his White House post in 1985, is charged with five counts of lying to a House subcommittee and a federal grand jury that investigated his lobbying business for possible ethics violations.

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A demonstrator spraying flames at policemen, who reply with an extinguisher, during protests Monday in Seoul.

Korea Protesters Appear to Broaden Base

Students Leave Church, but More Demonstrations Erupt

Washington Post Service

SEOUL — Thousands of South Koreans of varied ages and social classes gathered at the Myongdong Cathedral here Monday night for a candlelight Mass that developed into another emotional protest against the government.

Worshippers applauded Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, who in his first public statement on the continuing public disaffection called for the government to re-open dialogue with the opposition.

The Mass was held five hours after about 200 people who had been taking refuge on the cathedral grounds were bused back to university campuses under the escort of police. The move was carried out under a safe-passage deal with the police.

The government hoped that the departure would depoliticize the cathedral, which since Wednesday has been the focus of street demonstrations and rioting against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The size and fervor of the turnout Monday night, however, suggested that the cathedral will remain a rallying point. And the diversity of the people attending offered new evidence that the movement is becoming more broadly based.

Reports from the provinces Monday said anti-government protests occurred in six other South Korean cities, including Pusan, where about 10,000 students were reported to have battled policemen. About 64,000 students were reported to have participated in rallies at 45 universities.

Yonsei University in Seoul was the scene of a particularly violent riot that went on for hours Monday night, with students charging out the campus gates to hurl gasoline bombs at police lines.

As the evening Mass progressed in the cathedral, hundreds of radical students gathered on the street and confronted rows of riot policemen. The students linked arms and pushed against the policemen's shields, chanting, "Down with military dictatorship."

When the Mass ended, thousands of people lit candles and began to march from the church, singing a traditional Korean song entitled "Our Wish Is Unification." The police blocked their way, apparently to prevent them from progressing through the city.

Protesters were skirmishing with police late Monday around the cathedral.

"Initially people are afraid," said a trading company employee in suit and tie. "But when they get together, there is no fear."

Until this week, the common sense in South Korea was that the middle class could never make common cause with the stone-throwing radicals of the campuses. Five days of demonstrations have put that wisdom into question and could rewrite the rules of politics.

Invariably, there are comparisons to the "people's power" revolution in the Philippines last year. So far, the numbers in Seoul are nothing against those seen in Manila. The turnout near the cathedral Monday afternoon, for example, probably was statistically insignificant in a city of almost 10 million people.

Yet it and other shows of public participation are raising talk of a new mood prevailing in South Korea, in which more people may act on long-repressed hostility toward the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

As an army general, Mr. Chun seized power in stages starting in 1979. Many South Koreans have never accepted his legitimacy as president, especially since more than 200 people died in demonstrations in the city of Kwangju the following year.

The imperial airs that the short-

echoed by the new group of leaders who had taken over in Hanoi since December.

He said that "economic rationality" should induce the Soviet Union and Vietnam to consider a compromise in Cambodia that would "lessen their military burdens, which are the principal cause of their existing economic woes."

But he cautioned that Hanoi's professed concentration on national development "remains dubious" while it continues to impose "military rule" on Cambodia and launch attacks into Thailand.

Mr. Siddhi had talks on Cambodia last month with Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, and other officials in Moscow.

Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Indonesia's foreign minister, said that "the dynamics of the Cambodian conflict appear to have entered a new phase."

This, he said, had "given rise to hopes that all parties to the conflict will now more clearly see the desirability and viability of a political settlement as against the untenable

Referring to an aid and investment boycott imposed on Vietnam by many non-Communist countries, Mr. Lee said that Hanoi knew its isolation was the direct result of its Cambodian policy and that this had "inflicted too heavy a burden" on Vietnam's economy.

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Italian Results Indicate Communist Setback

The Associated Press

ROME — Italian voters dealt a major blow to the Communists in the parliamentary election while the Christian Democrats retained their position as the leading party and the Socialists made gains, early results and final projections showed Monday.

With both the Christian Democrats and the Socialists claiming victory in the voting Sunday and Monday, a new period of bargaining between the two parties appeared likely in fashioning Italy's 47th postwar government.

At stake were 630 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and 315 in the Senate.

Because of Italy's complicated proportional representation system, the breakdown of seats was not expected until Tuesday morning. Individual winners may not be known for several days.

Final projections, issued by the Doxa polling agency and broadcast over the state-run television network, showed the Christian Democrats maintaining their leading position in the Chamber of Deputies with 33.8 percent, up from 32.9 percent in the last parliamentary election in 1983.

In the Senate, the Christian Democrats were projected to win 33.3 percent, up from 32.4 percent in 1983.

The projections indicated that the Socialists would get 14.4 percent, up from 11.4 percent in the lower house and increasing by a lesser margin in the Senate.

The Communists, the country's second largest party and the biggest Marxist party in the West, were projected to win 26.4 percent in the lower house, down from 29.9 percent, and 28.3 percent from 30.8 percent in the Senate.

Communists and other politicians said the party lost votes to the Greens, who were projected to get 2.6 percent in the lower house and 2.1 percent in the Senate in their first parliamentary bid.

The Greens ran on an anti-nuclear and pro-environmental platform. Rosa Filippini, a Greens member, said their showing represented a "mandate" to press for an immediate moratorium on the building of nuclear power plants in Italy.

"There was an erosion in our electorate toward the Greens," a Communist senator, Emanuele Macaluso, said at party headquarters. "It was a protest vote."

United States and elsewhere, and help sustain a higher level of world growth.

Japan has responded by proposing a \$42 billion package of measures to boost demand. West Germany has resisted calls to further stimulate its economy, for fear of kindling inflation.

America's trading partners have blamed the huge U.S. budget deficit for U.S. deficits in merchandise trade and in current account, which also includes trade in services such as banking. BIS concurred, calling for a "credible decrease in the U.S. budget deficit and an increase in the appealingly low saving ratio of U.S. households."

BIS acknowledged that fiscal stimulus may not be an ideal policy from the German and Japanese viewpoints. But measured against the disruption that would likely result from the inability of the United States to attract the capital inflows it needs, BIS suggested that such a disruption "would in the near future be a source of greater trouble not only for the world economy as a whole but also for the leading countries individually."

BIS's main concern is that private inflows of foreign capital to

Reagan Officials Botched Saudi Sale

Warnings of Congressional Anger Unheeded, Sources Say

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON — At 5:57 P.M. Friday, May 29, the notice arrived informing Congress that the Reagan administration intended to sell Saudi Arabia 1,600 of the latest Maverick anti-tank missiles.

Less than four hours earlier, congressional staffers had warned administration officials sharply and clearly: The sale was controversial, the timing was terrible and more consultations were needed before any notification — informal or formal — was sent to Congress.

"It was made perfectly clear; please do not send it up today," said a source familiar with the proceedings. "Does it make sense to do this on Friday afternoon at 5:57 when you know they are controversial?"

By all congressional accounts, the administration's latest failed attempt to show support for an important Arab ally, Saudi Arabia, at a critical point in U.S. relations with all its Arab allies in the Gulf, was botched from the start.

President Ronald Reagan's surprise decision Thursday to withdraw "temporarily" the proposed Maverick sale left the administration in retreat, the powerful American Israel Public Affairs Committee delighted with an easy victory and the Saudis again "shocked and dismayed" at the outcome.

Mr. Reagan said his decision had been "precipitated" by strong congressional opposition. But the view from Capitol Hill was that the White House had itself precipitated

the confrontation by failing to heed the danger signs.

The decision came during delicate negotiations between Washington and Riyadh over a U.S. request that the Saudis provide air cover with their U.S.-made F-15 jet fighters for U.S. surveillance aircraft over the entire Gulf, and for possible access to Saudi air bases for U.S. jet fighters.

The United States needs the assistance to help protect the 11 Kuwait oil tankers it plans to put under the U.S. flag.

The impact on those negotiations is unclear. But critics and supporters of the Maverick sale said its withdrawal will further shake Saudi faith in the administration.

Critics, including the Senate minority leader, Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, accused the administration of insensitivity to the mood of Congress.

These critics also said it was further evidence of general bungling by an administration whose foreign policy is being sharply questioned because of its proposal to use U.S. military forces to protect Kuwaiti oil tankers threatened by Iranian attacks.

"The White House was operating on its own wavelength and wasn't tuned in on the mood in Congress," said a congressional source. "They had their radars turned off."

Had those "radars" been on they would have picked up signals of deep congressional discontent that stemmed from an early report that the Saudis had declined on May 17 to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the USS Stark, killing 37 crewmen.

Despite administration attempts to defend the Saudis' behavior, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee and congressional opponents of Saudi arms sale made political gain from the report.

Adding to this discontent were what Senator Claiborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called "serious questions" about the willingness of the Saudis "to carry their share of the load in Gulf defenses and to work with us."

By all administration accounts, the White House as well as the State and Defense departments were caught off guard by the strength of congressional opposition to the sale of the missiles.

"We did not perceive of this

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In Bangladesh, Lovers Are Caught in Age-Old System of Justice

By Seth Mydans

New York Times Service

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Disgraced and threatened with public whipping, the lovers have turned against each other, and their stories, told in sullen monotones, are now at odds.

But one thing is certain. Late one recent night, Abdul Jalil and his neighbor's young wife, Khurshida Ali, were caught as they tried to elope. The incident shamed their families and their village of Bholal, about 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Dhaka.

Now they faced the judgment of an ancient trial system known as *salish*, in which village elders, mostly tradesmen and small landowners, would exact justice that could include a public whipping or slapping and a forced realignment of the marriages involved.

As the *salish* began, Mr. Jalil, a helper on a minibus who thinks his age is about 25, squatted at dusk in a small courtyard. He was surrounded by the men and boys of the village, as the elders, smoking expensive imported cigarettes, discussed his crime.

"I hardly even know her," he said of Mrs. Ali. "She tempted me into it. She made advances."

Women play a secondary role in Bangladesh's Moslem society. So Mrs. Ali and the women accompanying her were hidden in an adjacent building; if her testimony was needed, she was to speak into the courtyard through a darkened window.

The *salish*, increasingly rare in Bangladesh, represents an attempt by village leaders to maintain their traditional feudal control and to cling to age-old customs — such as the subordination of women — in a nation that is slowly modernizing.

It is an illustration of the distance that remains between thousands of isolated villages and the structures of government, which have yet to reach much of the country with paved roads, electricity, water and administrative control.

"I am a poor man and I cannot afford to go to the police," said Mr. Taminuddin, the father of Mr. Jalil's wife, Hamida.

But the *salish* snagged this night on a technicality when the aggrieved husband, a bicycle-rickshaw driver named Mohammad Suruj Ali, failed to appear.

Two nights later, the *salish* was again delayed when the accused himself refused to take part.

The other principals gathered at the house of a village elder, a cosmetics salesman named Guyashuddin Ahmed, to discuss the case.

Standing almost unnoticed among them, in the shadows by a poster bed, was Mrs. Ali, a slight



Abdul Jalil on trial among village elders in Bholal, Bangladesh, after he tried to elope with his neighbor's wife.



Bettino Craxi, whose Socialist Party gained ground.



General Wojciech Jaruzelski with Pope John Paul II at the end of his visit to Poland.

Pope's Polish Visit Delighted Many, Annoyed a Few

By Michael T. Kaufman

WARSAW — During his week in Poland, Pope John Paul II grew steadily bolder as he challenged the government to prove its assertions of reform, pressed priests to identify with the aspirations of Solidarity and urged society to persist in patient pursuit of liberty.

Along the way, the pope parried overtures by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, refusing to mention Soviet or Polish proposals for nuclear disarmament. Instead, he emphasized that human rights and increased participation of citizens in public life were the stepping-stones to peace.

Similarly, he brushed aside suggestions that a more conciliatory attitude toward the Polish government might increase the possibility that he could visit Lithuania or the Ukraine.

The directness of the messages, often conveyed in symbols of Polish history and literature, confounded the expectations of virtu-

ally all Poles. The church hierarchy based in Warsaw and led by Cardinal Jozef Glemp had been hoping that the pope would avoid political issues in the interest of establishing diplomatic relations between the Vatican and Warsaw.

For its part, the government had anticipated that the visit would at least legitimize the course that

General Jaruzelski has depicted as reformist and provide backing for the disarmament proposals of Mik-

hael S. Gorbachev, the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party.

As for the fragmented and largely demoralized opposition, many of its leaders openly feared that the pope, under pressure from influential elements in the episcopate, would effectively end the era of Solidarity and approve policies of conciliation with the government.

John Paul very clearly disappointed the government, admon-

ished those clerics who sought to disavow Solidarity, and delighted and inspired the opposition.

The government's reaction was apparent in General Jaruzelski's farewell statement on Sunday at the Warsaw airport. He fairly bristled with frustration as he declared that, in recent days, his country had been disparaged by foreign libel.

The general seemed insulted that the pope had not placed Polish ills and shortcomings in an international context, and he pointedly used the word "solidarity" in his own way.

"Like every other country, Poland is not a paradise on earth," said the general, who then asserted that efforts to extend democracy and liberalize the economy nonetheless placed Poland in the vanguard of Socialist renewal. "Let our solidarity with all people suffering from racism, neocolonialism, unemployment, and intolerance flow from this land."

The reaction of Solidarity leaders was also quick. They issued a

statement Sunday, declaring: "We don't live in a free country and our voices cannot always be heard and therefore the pope spoke about us and to us — as he himself underlined — for us."

And while Lech Walesa, the leader of the union movement, is not commenting publicly about his 40-minute talk with John Paul, people close to him say that his mood has shifted in the last week from something approaching despair to hopeful enthusiasm.

Mr. Walesa's friends said that he had been chagrined by requests from the clergy to keep Solidarity insignia away from the papal Masses, but they reported he turned jubilant after the pope told him to continue and added that Solidarity's achievements have inspired people all over the world.

The least visible reaction has been in the Roman Catholic Church itself. There is little doubt that during the week, John Paul often criticized the positions asso-

ciated with Cardinal Glemp, who is primate of Poland.

On the second day of the visit, he told newly ordained priests that they should try to model themselves after the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was slain by secret policemen. Cardinal Glemp has tried to diminish the cult of Father Popieluszko among young clerics.

The differences between the pope and the primate also came to light on Sunday when John Paul advised the Polish bishops that they should work to establish their credibility with the nation before concluding formal diplomatic ties between the Vatican and Warsaw.

Cardinal Glemp is thought to favor talks with General Jaruzelski, at least on the question of obtaining legal status for the church.

Some experts on the church wonder whether General Jaruzelski and Cardinal Glemp, both of whom were in some measure scorned by the pope, may now feel more inclined to deal with each other.

Campaign to Replace FAO Chief Widens

By Paul Lewis

ROME — The United States, Britain and several other mainly Western nations have opened a campaign to replace the head of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, whom they accuse of mismanaging the organization and pursuing anti-Western policies, according to Western diplomats.

As the official meeting of the organization's 49-member executive council began Monday, delegates said efforts to replace Dr. Edouard Saouma when his second six-year term expires at the end of this year would dominate informal discussions.

In his place, they want to appoint Moise Mensah of Benin, who is deputy director of the International Fund for Agricultural Development, which also aids Third World farmers.

Dr. Saouma, a Lebanese, could

not be reached for comment, but a Food and Agriculture Organization spokesman denied the charges against Dr. Saouma, saying that under his direction the organization has become more efficient and more oriented toward helping poor countries.

In the organization's latest annual report, Dr. Saouma defends himself against the charges. In particular, he stresses that in Asia, "food self-sufficiency is close at hand," although 30 years ago "the prospect of that area ever producing sufficient food looked bleak."

The drive to replace Dr. Saouma is the latest move in a campaign by mainly Western nations to deal with what they call inefficiency by the United Nations and a tendency by many of its agencies to pursue policies inimical to Western interests.

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from UNESCO, saying that the educational, scien-

tific and cultural body is badly run and promotes political causes outside its mandate.

Western members are fighting to deny the UNESCO director general, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, a third term when his current one expires this year.

The 11 biggest Western contributors to the United Nations and its specialized agencies have agreed to put a limit on its spending increases. The United States has reduced its 25 percent assessed share of all UN spending.

In recent weeks, the Western diplomats said, the Lebanese government has pleaded with Western nations for Dr. Saouma's resignation, saying his replacement would constitute a further humiliation for Lebanon.

Secretary of State George P. Shultz was persuaded only with difficulty to endorse the removal of Dr. Saouma, according to the diplomats.

The nations that want to replace Dr. Saouma are concerning their strategy in secret meetings of what is known as the Camberley group, after the town in Britain where the first meeting was held last year.

The original members of the group were Australia, Britain, Canada, Denmark, Finland, West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

France, which supports Dr. Saouma, was not invited to the group's meetings. The United States was also excluded at first because its representative to the Food and Agriculture Organization, Millicent Fenwick, a former member of Congress, was believed to support Dr. Saouma.

But since her departure a few months ago, the United States has been associated with the move against Dr. Saouma.

Supporting Dr. Saouma are most Arab and African nations and many other Third World nations.



Dr. Edouard Saouma

diplomats say. Italy has declared itself neutral.

With a two-year budget of \$420 million and about \$1 billion in pledges from donor countries for food programs it administers, the organization is the second-largest UN aid-giving organization, after the World Bank.

Vergès Ends Barbie Case In Single Day

The Associated Press

LYON — The defense for Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyon, presented and concluded its case in one day Monday, compared with the five weeks of presentations by about 90 prosecution and civil party witnesses.

Before Barbie's defense attorney, Jacques Vergès, began calling witnesses, the state prosecutor, Pierre Truche, warned the nine jurors hearing Barbie's case on charges of crimes against humanity to beware of what he called a "defense of diversion."

Mr. Vergès had promised before the opening of the trial that his defense would invite comparison between Barbie's actions and those of French officers during the Algerian war.

He also said he would bring up the conduct of French Resistance members during World War II.

The defense case was delayed three hours by Charles Korman, a civil party attorney, who sought to block most of Mr. Vergès' witnesses from testifying.

He argued before presiding Judge André Cordini that none of the witnesses could testify to the facts about Barbie and that the testimony was an attempt to sidetrack the trial.

Mr. Truche, however, noted that all of last week had been devoted to "witnesses of general interest" who had no direct evidence to offer in the case against Barbie, but who were able to offer insights into World War II, Nazism and the Gestapo.

The prosecutor said that the defense should be allowed to put its witnesses on the stand.

Mr. Vergès responded to attempts to block his case by shouting: "This is the trial of Vergès that they are making today."

Barbie, 73, has not attended his trial since his third day except for two occasions when Judge Cordini ordered him to be brought to court to be identified by witnesses.

Barbie is accused of arresting, torturing and deporting hundreds of Jews and French Resistance members to Nazi concentration or extermination camps.

Judge Cordini ruled in favor of allowing the witnesses to testify.

Mr. Vergès first called Raymond Aubrac, 73, who was arrested June 21, 1943, in the same Gestapo raid in which Jean Moulin, a Resistance leader, was apprehended.

Questions were focused on contradictions between Mr. Aubrac's earlier testimony and more recent comments.

Mr. Vergès did not question Mr. Aubrac in an attempt to reveal new information about the arrest of Moulin.

Before the trial, Mr. Vergès had promised to make the subject of Moulin's betrayal a key part of his defense of Barbie.

Mr. Aubrac described his arrest and interrogation by Barbie and said he had been beaten, although not tortured as severely as other witnesses who had testified earlier.

The crimes Barbie, 73, is accused of are alleged to have occurred while he was an SS lieutenant in Lyon from 1942 to 1944.

Another of the six defense witnesses, Edouard Lakard-Toumi, 50, testified about a complaint he filed in 1984 against the French government.

The complaint alleged that the French Army during "pacification operations" had committed the crimes against his father, an Algerian resistance fighter who disappeared.

The complaint was dismissed, because the French government had granted amnesty to officers accused of torturing Algerians.

Civil party attorneys will present closing arguments beginning June 17, followed by final prosecution and defense remarks.

A verdict is expected in early July.

WORLD BRIEFS

Cuban Defector Tells of Angola Loss

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Cuban general who defected to the United States last month with his family has told U.S. interrogators that 10,000 Cuban troops have been killed in Angola since 1976, according to administration officials.

The estimate by Brigadier General Rafael del Pino Diaz is the first authoritative figure the United States has received on Cuban casualties in Angola, and U.S. officials said it was similar to their own calculations.

Cuban troops were sent to Angola in the mid-1970s to help that country's Marxist government defend itself against military attacks by foes supported by South Africa.

Beijing Student Boycott Continues

BEIJING (UPI) — About 550 college students ignored pleas from the government and boycotted classes for a fifth day Monday in a protest aimed at convincing officials to remove a tobacco factory from their campus, a school official said.

The boycott at the Central Institute of Finance and Banking is the first reported major incident of campus unrest in China since December and early January, when nationwide student demonstrations for democratic reforms took place in as many as 20 cities, including Beijing. The institute's students did not take part in those protests.

All of the school's 1,100 students participated in the first four days of the boycott to press for the removal of the factory, built during the Cultural Revolution. The students complained about fumes and noise and said the college could not increase its student population because the factory was so large that the school could not build new dormitories, a school official said.

Suspect Held in Paris in Rome Slaying

PARIS (UPI) — An accused leader of the Italian Red Brigades was arrested Monday in connection with the assassination in March in Rome of an Italian Air Force general, Licio Giorgini, the authorities said.

The police said Maurizio Locusta, accused of being a strategist for a Red Brigades cell in Rome, was taken into custody at a Paris hotel after an Italian magistrate ordered his arrest earlier Monday. Three other persons were arrested with him.

The Italian authorities believe Mr. Locusta was the organizer of the murder of General Giorgini, 61, who was in charge of Italy's air and space weapons procurement. He was shot and killed by young people on a motorcycle as he was being driven home in his official car. The Communist Party, a faction of the Red Brigades, claimed responsibility. At least 15 people have been arrested and accused in the assassination.

Teen Pilot's Parents Now in Moscow

MOSCOW (AP) — The parents of Mathias Rust, the West German teen-age pilot jailed in Moscow after his unauthorized flight last month, arrived in the Soviet Union on Monday and will meet with their son on Tuesday, a West German diplomat said.

Ulrich Brandenburg, an embassy spokesman, said Karl-Heinz and Monika Rust would visit their 19-year-old son on Tuesday, but did not say where the meeting would take place.

The pilot has been in Soviet custody since May 28, when he set down in Red Square after flying a single-engine Cessna from Helsinki through strictly controlled Soviet airspace. No formal charges have been announced, and Soviet officials have said only that their investigation is continuing.

East Berlin Rock Fans Protest Again

BERLIN (Reuters) — A crowd of youths again chanted "The wall must go!" on Sunday night after an open-air rock concert in East Berlin, but this time the police did not intervene and there was no violence.

A crowd of several hundred gathered in Friedrichshagen Park after a British pop group's concert that was sponsored by the Communist Party newspaper Neues Deutschland. The chanting, involving about 100 demonstrators, continued sporadically for about 20 minutes.

Last weekend, thousands of young pop music fans, gathering near the wall dividing the city to hear rock concerts in West Berlin, clashed with policemen sealing off the area. It was the most serious outbreak of public discontent in East Berlin in nearly 10 years. But East German officials denied that the incidents had taken place, and ascribed them to the "fantasy" of Western correspondents.

Sri Lanka Allows Relief for Tamils

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Sri Lanka, whose navy turned back an Indian relief flotilla earlier in May, agreed Monday to let unarmed Indian vessels bring supplies to Tamils on the Jaffna Peninsula.

Officials in New Delhi said that the Tamils were near starvation, a charge that Sri Lanka denied, after a blockade and the army's anti-guerrilla offensive. The supplies will be inspected, escorted and unloaded under Sri Lankan supervision, according to an agreement reached by the two countries.

There had been no discussion of the total amount of the aid, but 1,000 tons of food, medicine and fuel were ready for shipment from Indian ports, possibly by the end of the week, diplomatic sources said.

For the Record

The espionage trial of Margret Hoeke, 52, a former secretary to five West German presidents, began Monday in Dusseldorf, West Germany, with Mr. Hoeke admitting she passed state secrets to the Russians after she fell in love with a man suspected of being a KGB agent. (AP)

A Polish plane with two men on board landed early Monday at the U.S. military airfield, Tempelhof, in West Berlin, an airport spokeswoman said. She said the two occupants, both in their 20s, were being interrogated at the airport. Their names were not disclosed. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

French Air Traffic Strike Continues — PARIS (Reuters) — Air Traffic controllers vowed Monday to continue their job action and threatened to extend the length of their work stoppages if their pay is docked.

Other French unions conducted an hour-long work stoppage in schools and government offices Monday to protest a law that advanced Friday in the National Assembly that may penalize state employees by increasing the amount of pay they are docked when they strike.

The Royal Jordanian Airlines' director-general has resigned amid a reorganization of the national airline, the board chairman, Ali Ghandour, said Monday. The government decided that the airline's chairman would also act as chief executive officer, Mr. Ghandour said. (Reuters)

The British Airways Authority reported Monday it made pre-tax profits of £124 million (\$203 million) in fiscal 1986-87, £2 million more than the previous year. (AP)



Yegor K. Ligachev

Top Soviet Leaders Out of Step

Analysts Says Ligachev Is Ready if Gorbachev Falters

By Philip Taubman

MOSCOW — Almost from the moment they assumed power more than two years ago, the two men have seemed slightly out of step.

Whenever Mikhail S. Gorbachev called for increased openness, Yegor K. Ligachev, the second-ranking Communist Party leader, seemed to follow a few days later with a call for increased discipline.

When Mr. Gorbachev, 56, said it was time to fill in the blank pages in Soviet history, opening the way for a re-examination of the Stalin era, Mr. Ligachev, 66, soon cautioned against dwelling on past problems.

As the months have passed, this curious minuet has been followed intently by foreign diplomats and many Soviet citizens who wonder whether the differences reflect a divergence of style and emphasis or a more serious political division.

Many Western analysts, including the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's senior expert on the Soviet leadership, have concluded that Mr. Ligachev has subtly but surely positioned himself to replace Mr. Gorbachev should the Soviet leader falter.

The CIA analyst, Marc Zlotnik, said at a Kennan Institute seminar in Washington in April, "Ligachev has sent signals on a number of issues that he takes a much more cautious position than Gorbachev."

He added: "While Ligachev has been careful not to be actively opposing Gorbachev, and has been basically supportive of the main elements of the Gorbachev agenda, the very fact he has sent out signals like this suggests that he's letting it be known that, should the party rank and file of the Central Committee become fed up with Gorbachev, he can continue with the

change but at a much slower, more moderate pace."

"There really is a threat there to Gorbachev," Mr. Zlotnik said.

Mr. Ligachev, a husky man with a shock of unruly white hair and a reputation for blunt talk, has dismissed such reports. When asked recently by a delegation of members of the U.S. Congress about friction in the Soviet leadership, he replied, "Western reports of divisions among the leaders are fabrications and inventions designed by those who wish us to fail."

Several of the members of Congress reported that Mr. Ligachev made an impassioned defense of Mr. Gorbachev's policies in an hour-long monologue, assuring the Americans that "people who stand in the way will be removed."

Mr. Ligachev commands considerable authority in the party as

gy and transportation hub in Siberia.

He has responsibility for two of the key areas of party life, ideology and personnel, making him a key arbiter of Communist doctrine and a pivotal figure in the party patronage system.

Mr. Ligachev has differed with Mr. Gorbachev on several specific issues, opposing secret balloting in the election of party leaders, questioning the need for a mandatory retirement policy for party officials and placing greater emphasis than Mr. Gorbachev on the need to strengthen the military.

He has been particularly outspoken on cultural issues, an area in which he specialized as a young party activist in Siberia, often seeming to second-guess Mr. Gorbachev's drive to expand *glasnost*, or openness.

His theme, repeated in dozens of speeches over the last two years, is that Soviet cultural institutions, while granted greater liberties, must continue to serve the interests of the party.

While Mr. Gorbachev has agitated for a variety of changes in Soviet life, many involving liberalization in one form or another, Mr. Ligachev has stressed what he calls "the ethical sphere," which includes crackdowns on corruption, drinking and indifference toward work.

He is often pictured on the evening television news inspecting industrial plants, lecturing workers about the need for greater discipline and productivity.

An aircraft engineer by training, Mr. Ligachev started his party work in 1944 while an engineer at an aircraft plant in the Siberian city of Novosibirsk.

He served as party leader in the Tomsk region from 1965 to 1983, reaching full membership on the Central Committee in 1976.

Mr. Ligachev was brought to Moscow in 1983 by Yuri V. Andropov to be Central Committee secretary in charge of party personnel. Mr. Andropov was the Soviet leader from Nov. 12, 1982, to Feb. 9, 1984.

He vaulted to full Politburo membership in April 1985 without the customary period as a nonvoting member.

While Mr. Gorbachev rose through party ranks thanks largely to his stewardship of a southern agricultural region near the Black Sea, Mr. Ligachev made his name in Tomsk, a grimy industrial, ener-

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ARMS: Warnings Missed

(Continued from Page 1)

Maverick sale as in the least politically sensitive," a self-described "surprised" assistant secretary of state, Richard W. Murphy, told the Senate committee Wednesday.

He said Congress was first told of the proposed sale in February

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GENERAL DYNAMICS NEWS

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PARIS, France, June 15, 1987 - General Dynamics announced today that its Space Systems Division will build 18 Atlas/Centaur launch vehicles under a company-funded program representing one of the largest single space commitments in the industry.

"We fully intend to remain as the leader in the commercial launch vehicle business," said Dr. Alan M. Lovelace, General Manager of the Space Systems Division, during a press conference at the 1987 Paris Air Show.

"Our company has played a key role in the space program since its inception and we are dedicated to continuing and supporting our country's preeminence in space, both commercially and militarily," Lovelace said.

GENERAL DYNAMICS
Space Systems Division

Turkey's Quiet Expatriate War

Deaths Are Said to Rise in Kurdish Separatist Conflict

By Alan Cowell

FRANKFURT — The police and intelligence agencies in several West European countries say an underground conflict has erupted among Turkish expatriates, pitting Kurdish separatists against a variety of foes.

The contest, reflecting Turkish factionalism before that country's most recent period of military rule from 1980 to 1983, is said to have left at least 20 persons dead in recent years.

The police in several West European countries say the conflict is the work of the Soviet-backed Kurdish Workers Party, which has been fighting a guerrilla war against the Ankara government in the mountains of eastern Turkey since August 1984. Many of its supporters are in exile in Western Europe.

The Kurdish militants' activities, their Marxist and separatist beliefs, and even their language are unlawful in Turkey. The party was blamed by some Swedish investigators for the assassination of Olof Palme, the Swedish prime minister, in 1986. Several Kurdish party members were arrested on Jan. 20 in connection with the killing, but they were released after a few hours for lack of evidence.

The Kurdish party denies complicity in the Palme assassination and says the conflict in Western Europe, by recent tradition a haven for Turks mostly seeking work but some in quest of political refuge, has been fomented by Turkish intelligence agencies.

But other Kurdish groups, seeking to represent the many factions among 20 million Kurds in whose name separatist wars are being fought in Iran, Iraq and Turkey, say the Kurdish party's actions discredit them.

The Kurdish party's campaign in Europe, some experts say, is designed to eliminate defections, attack ideological foes and, as in the war in eastern Turkey, strike at those deemed to be collaborators. Interviews with officials and specialists on Kurdish issues in Turkey, West Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and France, suggest that the Kurdish party, which seeks to create a Moscow-aligned, Kurdish nation in

eastern Turkey, has become an unwelcome guest in Western Europe, feared for its terrorism and viewed as an embarrassment by rival and more moderate Kurdish groups seeking to swing West European opinion behind their cause.

There are said to be about 600,000 Kurdish immigrants in Western Europe, members of a divided, transnational group that has been fighting for centuries against what it considers to be various foreign occupations. Their land, never recognized as a country, is called Kurdistan, and it embraces parts of Iran, Iraq, Turkey, the Soviet Union and Syria.

Sweden labeled the Turkish Kurdish movement as a terrorist organization before the Palme as-

sassination. Swedish officials said and refused entry to the movement's leader, Abdullah Ocalan, who is based in Damascus.

Switzerland has recorded hostilities reportedly linked to the Kurdish separatist party, and West Germany lists Mr. Ocalan's movement among those officially called a threat to security.

"This is only a personal view," said Siyamen Othman, an Iraqi Kurd from the Kurdish Institute in Paris, "but I think really that the Kurdish Workers Party represents a very small minority among Kurds. And the common view among Kurds is that the actions some of their militants have been carrying out in Europe damage the cause of the Kurds."

The Kurdish Institute depicts itself as an organization free of formal ties to political groups representing Kurds and says its goals are to promote the Kurdish language and Kurdish culture, to help Kurd-

ish immigrants in Western Europe, and to promote the cause of Kurdish autonomy.

European policemen, particularly in Sweden, the Netherlands and West Germany, have chronicled a string of clashes and fights purportedly instigated by the Kurdish separatist party since 1984. In response, West European attitudes toward the Kurdish party have hardened.

Nine Turkish Kurds are being held in Sweden under what is called "commune arrest" in parts of Sweden because of killings there in 1984 and 1985 and are obliged to report to the police several times a week, Swedish police sources said.

They may not be formally expelled from Sweden because Turkish law permits the death sentence for those deemed to be political terrorists, and Western diplomats in Ankara say captured Kurdish separatists have frequently been tortured.

The newest report on foreign political campaigners in West Germany, published this month by the Interior Ministry in Bonn, says, "The orthodox-Communist Kurdish Workers' Party was in 1986 by far the most active and most militant extremist organization among the Kurds."

West German officials say the resident population of 1.4 million Turks in West Germany includes 300,000 to 400,000 Kurds, the biggest Turkish population in Western Europe. The Netherlands has about 40,000 Kurds, who are not recognized internationally as holding their own nationality.

In a German-language publication last year, the Interior Ministry report says, the Kurdish Workers Party called itself "the force that has taken up the struggle against the fascist Turkish occupation" and said it was committed to "revolutionary violence" to pursue its goals.

Such assertions by Western governments uncomfortable with the militant Kurdish presence on their soil are difficult to verify because of the underground nature of the Kurdish separatist party's operations.

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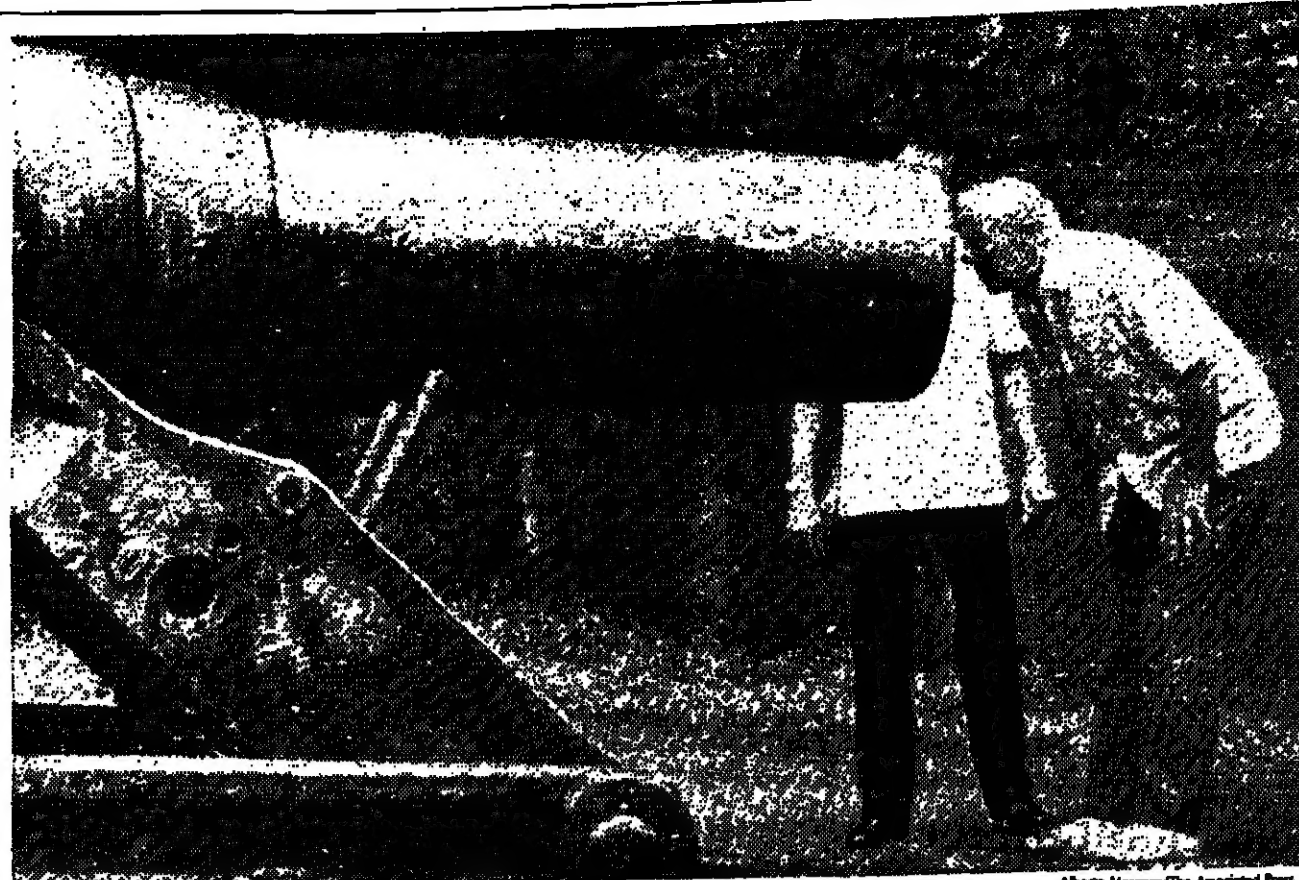
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George P. Shultz examining the inside of a World War II cannon on Corregidor Island in the Philippines Monday.

U.S. Sees Aquino Winning Insurgency Battle

United Press International

MANILA — Convinced that the tide is running in favor of President Corason C. Aquino in her battle against Communist insurgents, George P. Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, is prepared to offer continued economic and military support but no dramatic increases in aid to the Philippines, U.S. officials said Monday.

Mr. Shultz was scheduled to meet with Mrs. Aquino on Tuesday to sign aid agree-

ments releasing \$168 million in aid that had already been committed.

In addition, just before Mr. Shultz's arrival in Manila, the U.S. Defense Department arranged for the delivery of 10 UH-1H Huey helicopters that the Philippine government needs in its campaign against the country's estimated 24,000 Communist insurgents.

"There's a growing sense of confidence in the military," a U.S. official said. "The military is becoming increasingly competent and

the cynicism that riddled the military during the time of Marcos, is disappearing."

In addition to Mrs. Aquino, Mr. Shultz is to meet with Defense Secretary Rafael M. Nieto and General Fidel V. Ramos, the armed forces chief of staff.

On his way back from a tour of Corregidor Island aboard the yacht used by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Shultz's motorcade passed about 100 demonstrators holding pro-Marcos signs across the street from the U.S. Embassy.

SHIP: Shells Fired

(Continued from Page 1)

spring a leak and a fire broke out, Mr. Hundt said.

He said the crew brought the fire and the leak under control, then set the Neckar, which was traveling alone at the time, on course back to the Baltic port of Kiel. The ship headed to Kiel under its own power, he said.

"There are indications pointing to technical or human failure," Mr. Hundt said. "There is no reason to think it was done deliberately."

He said West Germany would consult with the Warsaw Pact nations through "the usual channels."

The Neckar, he said, had been observing the Warsaw Pact exercises from a distance of several miles and that ships from other pact members were aware of its presence.

Mr. Hundt said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact countries regularly observe each other's sea maneuvers according to mutually agreed upon ground rules.

The Neckar, he said, was armed and equipped with electronic monitoring and radio transmission equipment.

"An incident of this type hasn't happened before," he said. "There have been in the past a few close calls that were harmless."

(Reuters, UPI)

29 Rescued in Sinking Of a Hong Kong Vessel

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand — Twenty-nine crew members from the Hong Kong cargo ship Cumberland, which sank near Pitcairn Island, have been rescued after spending nearly 24 hours in rough seas on two rafts.

A Pitcairn Island radio operator, Don Christian, said by telephone that the crew members were well but seasick after being picked up Sunday by the container ship ACT 5.

ITALY: Results Indicate a Setback to Communist Party

(Continued from Page 1)

bargaining for the formation of the next coalition.

"I don't think there will be any drastic changes," Mr. Craxi said.

Guido Bodrato, deputy leader of the Christian Democrats, said the five-party coalition "remains the only possible solution."

"We had asked for a symbolic increase over our 1983 showing, and we have obtained that," said Giovanni Galloni, a Christian Democratic member of the Chamber of Deputies and a party leader.

The influential newspaper La Repubblica said before the election that a respectable showing by both the Christian Democrats and the

Socialists would produce "powerful and prolonged turbulence" in Italian politics.

As the largest party, the Christian Democrats are likely to be asked to form the next government.

But the Socialists, because they control the crucial swing votes, are also expected to press their claim to the prime ministership.

The rest of the votes were scattered among smaller parties, including the three small partners in Mr. Craxi's former coalition — the Republicans, Socialist Democrats and Liberals — as well as the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement, the Radicals and the leftist Proletarian Democracy.

The projections indicated the five coalition partners in the Craxi cabinet would get 52.7 percent, up from 52 percent in the Senate and 57.9 percent, up from 55.2 percent, in the lower house.

The dismal showing by the Communists apparently dashed their hopes of fashioning a leftist coalition.

The Communist Party leader, Alessandro Natta, had put forward such a coalition as a viable alternative during the campaign.

"It's a clear defeat for the Communists and a defeat of their claim to the leadership of the left," said Claudio Martelli, Mr. Craxi's chief adviser.

COUPLE: Village Justice Maintained in Bangladesh

(Continued from Page 1)

woman of 18 with delicate features, wearing a faded red-print sari.

"I ran away because my husband couldn't provide for me," said Mrs. Ali, the daughter of a subsistence farm laborer. "I hardly even know the man."

"My godmother persuaded me to do it," she said without expression. "I didn't want to go. The boy talked me into it. He said he would take the responsibility. He took me by force. He beat his wife and blood was coming from her mouth and nose."

Mr. Jalil had recently received a warning from a session of the salish for having beaten his wife, and Mr. Tamizuddin had taken her away.

From behind a curtained doorway across the room came a woman's low voice: "Don't believe her. She's a loose woman. She is lying."

"I am not," said Mrs. Ali just as quietly. "I had work in a garment factory."

"She didn't work," said the voice from behind the curtain. "She played around. She's a slut. Someone said, 'Come with me,' and she went."

"It's not true," the young woman said, cracking her knuckles as she spoke. "He forced me to go with him."

Subhan Sardin, a member of the salish, removed his glasses in a gesture that brought silence to the room. "We may or we may not whip them," he said of the offending couple. "But we will probably force them to marry."

"Will you marry him?" he said, turning on Mrs. Ali. "You won't? You won't?"

"I won't," she said.

"How will you eat, all alone in the world?" he asked. "Who will feed you?"

"I'll find some way," she said. "You run away with that boy and now you refuse to marry him," said Mr. Sardin, raising his voice.

"You know me. I'll bet you never got a real whipping from your father. I'll show you what a real whipping is."

He declared: "She'll accept. She must accept. She has put the whole village to shame, and it is our obligation under Islamic law to rectify that shame."

Mrs. Ali's husband, 25, entered the room. He looked everywhere but at his wife.

"Will you take her back?" Mr. Sardin asked him.

"No," said Mr. Ali quietly. "I feel sorry for her," Mr. Sardin said. "She's a very simple girl and she was deceived by fancy words. But we are doing what we must do."

"She is a fallen woman now and nobody else will marry her," he said. "It's the boy's responsibility now to take her as his wife and support her. Otherwise she will starve."

When the salish convened again, the village elders tried to persuade the accused man and woman to get married, but they declined.

Mr. Jalil and Mrs. Ali were flogged in public, he 30 times and she 20. Mr. Jalil was also fined.

"I want my wife back," he told the salish. But his father-in-law, Mr. Tamizuddin, said his daughter would never go back to such a man.

Mrs. Ali said, "I'll work as a maid-servant to fend for myself and will never marry again."

SEOUL: Middle Class Joining Protests Against Chun

(Continued from Page 1)

holding Mr. Chun affects also any of this from most ordinary people. But it has long been said that, as they acquire houses, automobiles and the prospects for promotion in thriving companies, they will be less inclined to risk all that by going into the streets for political abstracts.

Now a confluence of traumatic events seems to be pushing many people to do it anyway.

In January, a student died during police torture and the extent of involvement in his death was covered up. In April, Mr. Chun suspended debate with opposition groups on constitutional reform, ending a year of cautious but nonetheless unusual optimism for a long-term political settlement.

Last week, the ruling party formally nominated Roh Tae Woo for president. He is another former general, who helped Mr. Chun in the coup d'etat in 1979.

Mr. Chun has presented this first "peaceful transfer of power" in South Korean history as a monumental event. But many see it as simply the replacing one dictator with another. "The bald man with a wig" is what some call Mr. Roh, meaning that he is just Mr. Chun in disguise.

Public anger also has been stirred by the indiscriminate use of tear gas by the police for six days. The fumes have settled over thousands of homes and workplaces, choking children walking to school and people heading for markets.

Time and again in recent days the police battling students on the streets also have had to contend with the anger and insults of on-

lookers. A common sight has been a police unit commander slinking away under the taunts of women.

"They are like animals," one resident said.

Radical students who took refuge in Myeongdong Cathedral last week have been showered with food, drink, first aid equipment and clothing. About \$25,000 in cash has been donated so far, according to press reports.

People also were angered by a popular comedian, Kim Jong Jo, for a joke he made while entertaining at the ruling party's convention. It was a play on words to the effect that the party gives love to the people while the opposition gives pain.

To apologize, Mr. Kim has withdrawn from television appearances and a comedy show that he hosts. Ice cream commercials in which he appears are being pulled off the air.

Increasingly, in recent days, ordinary people are coming out openly to demonstrate. When they do, they may be radicalized by the police.

Monday's demonstration at the cathedral began peacefully but ended abruptly when, without warning, squads of policemen in helmets and gas masks charged the crowd, hurling tear gas grenades. Women screamed. People surged away, some darting into open shop fronts. Some were overcome by the gas.

"Most Koreans are in the DMZ," said one man who turned out at the cathedral last weekend. He was referring to the demilitarized zone that separates North and South Korea.

After harsh criticism of the sup-

erpowers, Iranian officials are now saying they would favor a halt to all attacks on Gulf shipping.

Iran is more dependent on the Gulf than Iraq because the Gulf is Iran's only outlet for oil, its main export. Iraq's southern oil terminal has been shut since early in the war, and was captured last year by the Iranians. But Iraq exports oil from northern fields by pipeline through Turkey.

Iraq's air superiority gives it the upper hand in attacking generally defenseless tankers.

"The Iraqis don't like the pressure to end the tanker war," said a Western diplomat. "Ending all the attacks would work against them, although that's not really the intention of the Americans."

■ Iraqi Pilot Not Punished

Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, said Monday that the pilot of the plane that attacked the Stark had not been punished, Reuters reported from the United Nations in New York.

Pressed to say whether this meant the pilot had the right to carry out the missile attack, Mr. Aziz replied: "No, no. Don't draw wrong results from what I said. I said there were no sanctions taken against him. That's it."

Arabs Fear Kuwaiti Plan To Involve Superpowers

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwait's neighbors are giving mixed reactions to the idea that the United States and the Soviet Union will protect Kuwait oil tankers in the Gulf.

None of the nations has embraced the idea.

"Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are equivocal," said a Western diplomat. "In the lower Gulf — the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman — they are worried."

The Reagan administration plans to give half of Kuwait's 22-tanker fleet the protection of the U.S. Navy by an arrangement under which the ships would become U.S. flag vessels.

A meeting of foreign ministers of the six-state Gulf Cooperation Council, of which Kuwait is a member, yielded a vaguely worded endorsement of Kuwait's right to seek protection for its trade.

But the ambivalent attitude of the other members was reflected in recent remarks by the oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mama Said al-Otaibi.

"We do not have to allow foreign forces to enter our territorial waters," he said.

Although Kuwait had a right to protect its commercial interests, he said, "we hope that circumstances will not oblige other states to follow suit."

The United States has sought cooperation in the Gulf since the Iraqi attack on the U.S. frigate Stark, in which 37 seamen died.

At a council meeting in Abu Dhabi last fall, Kuwait sought a joint strategy for superpower protection of shipping that has been attacked by both Iran and Iraq, but nothing came of it.

The emirates and Oman, one diplomat here said, were worried that superpower involvement "will raise the risk of more aggressive Iranian behavior."

Oman recently sent its foreign minister, Youssef bin al-Alawi Abdullah, to Tehran in hopes of improving relations. The sheikdoms of the emirates, Dubai in particular, have long had profitable trade across the Gulf with Iran.

The other council members are Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain. Although the Gulf states publicly bristle over suggestions that the United States might establish bases in the area, saying it would infringe on their sovereignty, three have made individual military arrangements with the United States.

Bahrain provides berths for the U.S. task force in the Gulf. Saudi Arabia allows U.S. military planes to land there. Oman, which has long had extensive military relations with Britain, has U.S. military supply depots and allows U.S. planes to use its airfields on a case-by-case basis.

The Reagan plan to protect Kuwaiti ships, which has come under criticism in Congress, may be further complicated by the administration's decision to withdraw a proposed sale to Saudi Arabia of 1,600 Maverick air-to-ground missiles in the face of congressional opposition.

Such reversals of promises to sell U.S. arms have long been regarded as an insult by the Saudis and have been a source of friction with Arab states considered to be more moderate, particularly Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Saudi cooperation is important in the plan to put more U.S. warships in the Gulf. A vital part of the plan calls for extending air protection for the ships using American early warning radar planes flying from Saudi Arabia with mixed U.S. and Saudi crews.

Diplomats and Arab sources here noted that any increase in protection for shipping in the Gulf might favor Iran, rather than Iraq, the opposite of the presumed intent of the United States.

After harsh criticism of the sup-

erpowers, Iranian officials are now saying they would favor a halt to all attacks on Gulf shipping.

Iran is more dependent on the Gulf than Iraq because the Gulf is Iran's only outlet for oil, its main export. Iraq's southern oil terminal has been shut since early in the war, and was captured last year by the Iranians. But Iraq exports oil from northern fields by pipeline through Turkey.

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Byrd Threatens to Cut Senate Recess Time to Counter Republicans

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Senate Republicans enter the second month of what Robert C. Byrd, the Democratic majority leader, calls an "obstructionist" and "scorched-earth" strategy to thwart his party's initiatives, Mr. Byrd is planning to strike back where it could hurt most.

He is threatening senators with loss of recess time if the Republicans continue to block action on Democratic proposals on such matters as arms control and campaign financing. That would mean a delay of the August vacation and an indefinite postponement of the targeted early-October adjournment.

Mr. Byrd has said that he will keep the Senate working on legislation to overhaul congressional campaign funding laws by calling "vote after vote to focus attention on the Republican stalling tactics even if it means delaying action on other popular measures, such as trade legislation."

"They're going to have to keep coming back to the lick-log," said the West Virginia senator, "if the Republicans are going to obstruct and stall on the nation's business; they'll have to take the blame."

As for the campaign bill, he added, "I'm not in any big hurry to put it aside."

Senate majority leaders often resort to such threats to bring discipline to the chamber, a task that the former majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., now the White House chief of staff, once likened to "pushing a wet noodle."

But Mr. Byrd has already shown a stubborn streak about Senate work habits. He has scheduled what one colleague derisively called Friday morning "bed-check" votes to keep senators from getting away early for weekends.

And with Republicans resorting to resourceful guerrilla tactics to challenge his leadership only six months after the Democrats took back control of the Senate, he has much at stake in terms of his future capacity to retain control of the Senate agenda.

So far, the Republicans have blocked action on a military authorization bill that includes constraints on the Strategic Defense

Initiative that are opposed by the Reagan administration, in addition to stalling the campaign financing measure.

If doing so, they have gotten around the Democrats' 54-vote majority, which has held together with remarkable cohesiveness, by resorting to filibusters that can be broken only by 60, or more votes. Using other tactics, they stalled a catchall spending bill for several weeks of public flogging as a "budget-buster."

By mistaking the 34 votes necessary to sustain a veto, they have also delayed voting flags over a number of measures, including the wrap-up spending bill if it includes arms control provisions sought by the House of Representatives.

They stood aside from drafting the Senate's version of a budget for next year, contributing to current difficulties in working out a budget compromise between the House and Senate, and Mr. Byrd fears a Republican filibuster if the budget produces legislation to raise taxes in any major way.

Regardless of whether Mr. Byrd follows through on the threats, his response to the Republican tactics underscores the tensions building in the 100th Congress as it moves toward next year's campaign season, where control of the Senate as well as the White House will be at stake.

The Republican strategy aims in part at preventing the Democrats from using Congress as a platform for mounting a campaign focusing on their ability to produce results, especially when those results undermine the legacy of President Ronald Reagan and the Republican-led Senate of the last six years.

The Republicans are portraying themselves as protectors of the faith, outnumbered but not outmaneuvered, as they expose what they regard as weak spots in Democratic initiatives.

Some Republicans hope to kill the Democratic measures outright. Others, especially those who share some of the Democratic goals but disagree over the methods of achieving them, want to force the Democrats to deal with their ideas and include them in a final compromise.

But Senate Republicans as a



Robert C. Byrd

whole expose themselves to charges of using "negative" and "obstructionist" tactics, as Mr. Byrd is alleging, after having invested six years in building a reputation as constructive players in the Washington game.

Some Republicans are clearly apprehensive about being tagged as obstructionists. Although the minority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, continues to insist on blocking any movement on the military bill, some members of the Armed Services Committee have indicated they would feel more comfortable if the Senate could at least move to consideration of the measure.

On campaign finance revision, Mr. Dole has stuck with Republicans who are adamantly opposed to spending limits and public financing, but has gone out of his way to stress his desire for a bipartisan compromise with Mr. Byrd.

There are also risks for the Democrats, especially now that Mr. Byrd has decided to join the Republicans in tougher tactics that call for a degree of group discipline and self-sacrifice that does not always come naturally in the Senate.

Mr. Byrd's strength thus far has been the unanimous and near-unanimous votes of Senate Democrats on paramount issues, a stark contrast with the splintering of party ranks in the early Reagan years and even in the pre-Reagan days when Democrats controlled the Senate by a larger margin than they have now.

If Mr. Byrd has to deliver on his threats, he could find trouble in his own ranks. Democrats who were restive over early-Friday voting may not take kindly to hanging around through their August vacation or staying in session until Christmas.

Americans Like Being Married

Many Couples Say They Share More of the Work at Home

By Glenn Collins
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A statistical portrait of the attitudes of American families shows that Americans have an enduring preference for marriage, despite the nation's high divorce rate.

A majority of couples also said they believe in sharing home and child-care responsibilities, and an unprecedented number are doing so in marriages where both spouses work.

Surveys have found that Americans are also overwhelmingly in favor of improving day care services, teaching sex education in the schools and increasing birth control services for teen-agers.

These findings are presented in a new book by Louis Harris, "Inside America." The book is an analysis of findings collected from dozens of national polls conducted during the last several years by Louis Harris & Associates, the Gallup Organization, the Roper Organization and other polling groups.

More than a third of the book — a snapshot of opinions about various issues — is devoted to family attitudes.

About 63 percent of the adult women surveyed said they wanted to combine marriage, a career and children. Fifty-two percent felt that way a decade ago. The number of women who look forward to "marrying, having children and no career" has dropped from 38 percent to 26 percent during the last 10 years.

The surveys indicate that, in a break with traditional attitudes, family finances are being shared in households where both spouses work. Seventy-nine percent of the

men and women questioned said their salaries were combined with their spouse's and used for household and personal expenses and savings.

In addition, more than 50 percent of the men and women surveyed said they believed that taking care of the home and children should be a shared responsibility.

When asked about household chores, however, only 15 percent of married women said that the chores were evenly divided; 41 percent reported that they did the chores alone; only 2 percent said that their husbands did more chores than they did.

Nevertheless, in families where both spouses were employed, 28

number of divorces has declined 5 percent.

In 1981, the divorce rate was close to 50 percent; the number of divorces — 1,213,000 — was about half of the 2,422,000 marriages. But recent federal statistics on lifetime marital patterns have shown that nearly 90 percent of all marriages survive.

The book also includes the results of polls on topics of some controversy, including sex education. Survey results indicate that 85 percent of those questioned support sex education in schools. Seventy percent of all those surveyed said that government should provide birth control services for teenagers.

The book also suggests that attitudes about children in general reflect concern by Americans.

Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed said they believe that physical abuse of children by parents is on the rise. In the matter of day care, 80 percent of those surveyed said they favored the establishment of more day care services for children, up from 56 percent in 1970.

The chief target of public wrath over the plight of children is the federal government; 69 percent of those questioned said the government was not meeting its responsibilities to children.

The support for children seems to be more than theoretical. Seventy-six percent of those surveyed said they would be willing to increase their own taxes to give more money to public schools. And 73 percent said they would pay higher taxes to provide more day care programs.

When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.

percent of couples reported that housework was equally shared.

Perhaps the sharpest break with traditional attitudes about family responsibilities was noted among teen-agers.

In surveys cited in the book, teen-agers said that household and child-rearing chores should be shared by husbands and wives. For example, 60 percent said dish washing should be shared equally; 60 percent did not think it was the sole duty of the wife to vacuum clean the house.

When the poll takers asked Americans about marriage, 85 percent said they would remarry their present spouses.

The book cites marriage and divorce statistics compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics. The federal data indicate that since 1981 the number of marriages has increased 3 percent, while the

North Memo Seen as Peril To Reagan

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Members of Congress probably will call for impeachment proceedings against President Ronald Reagan if evidence emerges that a memo from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, proposing the division of money to the Nicaraguan rebels, reached the president, the chairman of the House committee investigating the Iran-contra affair has said.

Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, was questioned Sunday on television about the undated memo, a National Security Council decision paper for Mr. Reagan that was drafted in April 1986 by Colonel North.

A version of the memo, found by Justice Department investigators days before Colonel North was dismissed Nov. 25 as deputy to the national security adviser, included a proposal to divert \$12 million to the Contras from the proceeds of U.S. arms sales to Iran.

Mr. Reagan has denied having advance knowledge of the diversion scheme. But Fawn Hall, Colonel North's secretary at the time, has testified that a copy of the memo was sent to Mr. Reagan's national security adviser at the time, Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, and subsequently was revised.

"I think if that memo had reached the hands of the president and he had approved it, that would be the 'smoking gun,'" Mr. Hamilton said on an ABC program.

"I don't have any doubt at all that that kind of evidence would be exceedingly serious for the president," Mr. Hamilton said. "I think it is likely if that occurred — and I emphasize the 'if' — you would have a demand for impeachment proceedings."

The second phase of the congressional hearings is to begin June 22 and is to include testimony from Admiral Poindexter under a grant of limited immunity from prosecution. Colonel North is expected to testify with similar legal protection, but his cooperation is not assured.

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South Africa Unmoved by Ford Action

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — If the Ford Motor Co. pulled out of South Africa, it would cause little damage to the country's car industry but would leave few major U.S. companies with a direct stake in local business, officials and experts said Monday.

"It looks like a very tame action that will have nothing but a small general overall impact," said Tony Twine, a business analyst.

Ford said Sunday in Detroit that it was considering pulling out of South Africa. It said it might turn over most of its holdings to employees.

The world's second-largest car maker, Ford has been under heavy pressure to pull out since the other U.S. automobile giant, General Motors Corp., withdrew from South Africa in January. GM sold its subsidiary to local management.

Ford has a 12 percent share of South Africa's annual car sales, which total fewer than 200,000 vehicles a year.

Ford said it was studying several options but would probably end its direct investment in South Africa.

But funding from Detroit has not been critical to Ford's operations in South Africa, industry sources said. The company would still supply its local partner, South African Motor Corp., with vehicles, parts, management and technical assistance.

A withdrawal by Ford would leave the West German car makers Volkswagen, BMW and Mercedes as the only foreign manufacturers with a direct stake in South Africa's car industry.

U.S. Ruling Affects Juries Weighing Death Penalty

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court ruled 5-4 on Monday that the impact of a murder on a victim's family may not be considered by juries deliberating the death penalty.

The ruling puts into question the validity of many "victim rights" statutes, which permit the introduction of statements on the impact of crimes on victims or allow the victims to address the court at sentencing hearings.

The court also ruled unanimously that a resolution that barred all so-called "First Amendment activities" within the central terminal of the Los Angeles International Airport was unconstitutional. The First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution bars curtailment of free speech.

The Supreme Court found that the ordinance, which banned activities such as distributing leaflets and making speeches at the airport, was too sweeping.

In the death penalty ruling, Justice Lewis F. Powell, who wrote the majority opinion, said evidence such as the impact of crime on survivors is irrelevant to the decision to sentence someone to die and "creates a constitutionally unacceptable risk that the jury may impose the death penalty in an arbitrary and capricious manner."

"In some cases," he said, "the victim will not leave behind a family, or the family members may be less articulate in describing their feelings even though their sense of loss is equally severe. The fact that these may turn on such distinctions illustrates the danger of allowing juries to consider this information."

In the Los Angeles decision, Jus-

tice O'Connor wrote that the airport's resolution "prohibits even talking and reading, or the wearing of campaign buttons or symbolic clothing," adding: "Under such a sweeping ban, virtually every individual who enters may be found to violate the resolution."

The ruling does not prohibit the airport authorities from writing another ordinance because the court did not rule on the extent of activity that must be permitted at an airport.

That prompted Justice White, joined by Justice Rehnquist, to note that the court's ruling "should not be taken as indicating that a majority of the court considers the Los Angeles International Airport to be a traditional public forum."

The case was brought by the Los Angeles Board of Airport Commissioners, which was appealing a lower court ruling that said central terminal areas in government-owned airports are "public forums" much like parks and sidewalks.

The case began in 1984 when the Reverend Alan Snyder, a member of a group calling itself Jews for Jesus, was stopped by a police officer while distributing leaflets at the central terminal area of the airport.

The officer told the minister that he was violating a 1983 city ordinance that banned "First Amendment activities" inside the terminal.

On July 17, 1984, Jews for Jesus filed suit in federal court challenging the constitutionality of the ordinance. The district court found that the airport was a public forum and there were no compelling reasons to justify a total ban on such activities. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals agreed.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

NATO's 'Slippery Slope'

Listen to NATO officials for five minutes and hear the phrase: "the slippery slope to denuclearization." It signals a case of European jitter about nuclear weapons and arms control. The West has finally reached agreement on banning medium- and short-range missiles from Europe. But European jitter remains. They demand an honest response from Washington, and from West European leaders themselves.

The anxieties arise from a sense of being overwhelmed by one Soviet arms control initiative after another, of being on the defensive, of not knowing where arms control is leading and of being unsure of Reagan administration thinking. Astonishingly, a recent U.S. Information Agency opinion survey shows that by wide margins Europeans think Mikhail Gorbachev has done more for peace and arms control than President Reagan, and that Washington is more likely than Moscow to violate arms pacts.

Moscow's very enthusiasm for arms control can be unsettling. In effect, it says: "Worried there'd be an imbalance in short-range missiles if we remove our medium-range missiles? We'll remove the short-range ones. You're unhappy about battlefield weapons? Out with those too. Asymmetries in conventional forces worry you? Let's get our experts together and fix that." Such endless flexibility leaves Europeans torn between feelings of opportunity and danger.

American leadership confusions about how to maintain deterrence contribute to the unease. The West decided years ago that its security lay in deterrence, achieved through, among other things, threat of nuclear retaliation. Then Mr. Reagan began to talk about how awful it is to base security on the threat of using nuclear weapons. Much better, he said, to rely on defense — an impenetrable space-based shield. Then he went to Reykjavik and talked longingly of doing away with all nuclear weapons. Bewildered allies suddenly began to feel uneasy about the United States' commitment to Europe.

Growing public antagonism to nuclear arms complicates the situation. This sentiment must be respected. It also deserves a straightforward response: Abolition of nuclear weapons is nowhere in the works. Nuclear weapons remain a necessary part of deterrence. Arms control can be pursued without sacrificing deterrence and without leading to denuclearization.

But Western leaders usually fear to acknowledge reliance on nuclear weapons. They fear the public will not understand. They fear Moscow will suck the West into talks on denuclearization, that political pressures in Western Europe for denuclearization will be uncontrollable. So they drag their heels on arms control and make Moscow look even better in the public opinion war. They end up having unrealistic discussions of deterrence and unreasonable concerns about arms control.

Better for leaders to talk openly and honestly about maintaining nuclear deterrence and pursuing the gradual reduction of nuclear arms. Only in this way can they build the necessary public support for both deterrence and arms control. An uphill climb, yes, but not a slippery slope.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

AIDS: Good News and Bad

Is the AIDS epidemic scything indiscriminately through the population like a medieval plague? Or is it still largely confined to high-risk groups like drug addicts, homosexuals and their sexual partners? The answer is critical because it determines which of two quite different strategies society pursues. The Reagan administration, almost certainly, has picked the wrong answer and the wrong policy.

Administration officials liken the disease to the Black Death and now the president himself declares that "AIDS is surreptitiously spreading throughout our population." By contrast, here is the judgment of Harold Jaffe, chief AIDS epidemiologist at the federal Centers for Disease Control:

"We really have not seen much evidence for the spread of the virus [outside] risk groups. For most people, the risk of AIDS is essentially zero. ... Why it isn't getting out beyond the immediate sexual partners of the risk-group members, I don't know. Is the disease going to sweep into the heterosexual population, like Africa? I don't see it."

The evidence for the optimistic view, though complete, comes from the AIDS virus's differing rate of spread among different groups. It spread explosively among homosexuals, because they often engaged in sexual practices now known to promote transmission, and among addicts because they inject infected blood directly into their bloodstream. But several lines of evidence continue to suggest that the rate of spread among heterosexuals in the United States is at present considerably slower.

• The virus can clearly be transmitted heterosexually. Some studies of the partners of risk group members show that about one out of five has become infected. But that coin has another side. Despite repeated, unprotected intercourse, four out of five of the partners have remained uninfected.

• If the virus were spreading fast heterosexually from the risk groups, among the first to be infected might be those with other sexually transmitted diseases. Three cities have done AIDS testing at venerable disease clinics among people who say they are not homosexuals, addicts or their partners. The results are striking. Among 205 attending a clinic in Queens, New York, one has the virus. Among 1,000 screened in Denver, only one has tested positive. Among 300 in Seattle, none are positive.

• If AIDS is to spread widely, that would surely be evident in New York, where the virus has been endemic for a decade and now infects an estimated 500,000 New Yorkers in high-risk groups. Some 40 percent of people tested at an East Side AIDS testing site in Manhattan last month were women at low risk from the population at large. Not one tested positive for the AIDS virus.

The AIDS virus may yet move into the population at large. Those outside the risk groups cannot in any way relax their guard. But these figures do suggest that the epidemic may still be largely confined, and that there is still the chance of keeping it so. That is the good news about AIDS.

The bad news is the continuing devastation of the communities at risk. Homosexuals have borne the nightmare with a courage and resourcefulness from which others may learn. Nothing can replace the wasted young lives, or the toll in professional and artistic worlds. Much of a talented community is living under this mortal shadow, desperately waiting for a treatment to be developed. May it come soon.

Bad news about AIDS continues to come from Central and East Africa. Some surveys show a high incidence of the virus among both men and women. Means to curb its spread, like education, screening the blood supply and sterilizing hospital needles, are often unknown or unaffordable. Western aid is increasing but America could do still more.

The lack of spread evident in the United States has clear implications for policy. Focus every possible effort on containing the virus. ... Begin a serious program of methadone and other treatment for all drug addicts who seek it. ... Ignore any protests of stigmatization and persuade the leaders of black and Hispanic communities beset by drugs to spread word of the dangers of AIDS. Those are the hard, politically thankless tasks that the administration has so far overlooked.

Instead, its spokesmen prefer to orate about Black Death, infecting the population at large with an epidemic of fear. The public, frightened, then demands firmer measures: the administration responds with irrelevant exhortations to test applicants for marriage licenses. AIDS is not the Black Death. It could become so, particularly if the administration continues to preach and posture — and ignore the main threat.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Trouble in Panama

Fearing, he said, God's wrath and also having just been fired, the second-ranking officer in Panama's defense forces, who has run the country for nearly 20 years, told all. Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera said his boss, General Manuel Noriega, had, as alleged, altered by fraud the outcome of presidential elections in 1984 and ordered the assassination of a critic. He put a number (\$12 million) on the sum the shah of Iran supposedly paid the late dictator Omar Torrijos to take refuge in Panama, and charged, without proof, that General Noriega among others, including the CIA, had had a hand in the accident that took General Torrijos's life. Oh, yes, the colonel confessed he had made big money selling visas to Cubans.

All this hanging out of dirty linen was enough to galvanize a country accustomed to living easily with a high level of official corruption and military intrusiveness. All the political parties, the private sector, the church and many citizens seem to have decided they have had enough. Their protests were met by the armed forces of General Noriega, who has now imposed something like military law, choked off the opposition press and undertaken arbitrary arrests. He is the kind of Latin strongman most people thought did not exist anymore. Everything he is doing now — calling out troops, blaming the CIA — fits with what could be expected from someone who is trying to save his skin and protect his ill-gotten gains.

Panama is a country created by foreign intrigue, and it remains a country whose policies rotate on the pressures and wishes, real and presumed, of the United States. Traditionally, U.S. policy has aimed at ensuring as much democracy as was deemed consistent with the stability demanded by the presence of the strategic Panama Canal. Panamanians habitually scan official American words, including U.S. press leaks, for signs of what is on Washington's mind.

The signs Panama is reading these days — the calls paid by the American ambassador, for instance — tend toward the cautious and the ambiguous. This should not be. No Panamanian should have the slightest doubt that Washington favors prompt peaceful progress toward a situation in which fairly elected civilians run the country, the army stays in the barracks and duly convicted criminals sit in jail.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

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OPINION

Of Marshall and More: The Feats and Conceits of 40 Years

By Richard von Weizsäcker

This is adapted from a commencement speech by the president of West Germany that was delivered last week at Harvard University. It is the first of two parts.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — On Commencement Day in June 1947, Secretary of State George Marshall addressed Harvard graduates and alumni, America and the world. His speech has gone down in the history of nations. Let us try to picture the situation then.

Two disastrous world wars lay behind us. America had decided both of them. At the end of World War II, Europe lay in ruins. Inconceivable human pain, injustice and slaughter had occurred. Millions of Jews had become the victims of an unprecedented crime. The Poles, the Russians — and the Germans too — were deeply suffering, as were other nations. Winners and losers shared the terrible burden. Europe was devastated and exhausted.

In this situation, we young people who had miraculously survived set about building a new life. What we wanted most were fundamental ethics. We had witnessed what happens when the human mind is distorted by manic racism, terror and violence. We had discovered that man cannot

live on bread alone. Without bread, however, man cannot survive either. "First food, then morals," as Brecht said in "The Threepenny Opera."

Misery prevailed in Europe: expulsion, displacement, hunger, no production, no material resources, no prospects, little hope. In this situation Marshall announced his program. He proclaimed it without pathos, rather succinctly and soberly. His plan is unparalleled in the history of world powers in generosity, selflessness and vision. It was the work of a far-sighted, highly responsible U.S. administration. Europe was called upon to regain its life and its political role, the decisive impetus being provided by America's material assistance.

The plan was generous: It was intended for everyone, including the enemies defeated in the war, not least the Germans. It was addressed to all of Europe, including the East. As

Marshall said, it was "directed not against any country or doctrine."

The plan was selfless: The assistance was provided with no political strings. The recipients were free to decide on the distribution and use.

The plan was visionary. Great victors seldom are; they tend to carry on with their war objectives even in peacetime. They seek to ensure that defeated adversaries or weakened allies remain dependent. The happiest times in history, however, occurred whenever victors assisted everyone to recover and helped the defeated to regain their self-esteem.

America did not misuse its superiority by moral arrogance or political opportunism. It did not seek to maintain dependence. Instead, its aim was to restore the confidence of the Europeans in their own strength, in their own political future. The Marshall Plan bears testimony to the strength of a

great and free nation to define its own legitimate interests. America gave expression to its own dignity by respecting the dignity of other people.

Marshall was not an ideologist, but a realist. He was all too familiar with the temptation of nations to adhere to mutual prejudices, instead of seriously trying to understand others. In history, this has proved to be a dangerous time and again. We are facing similar dangers today.

What has become of the Marshall Plan in these 40 years? What has been achieved? What is still unfinished?

The first answer is quite clear: The Marshall Plan laid foundations for new life in Europe. The nations that benefited from it are free and sovereign. They experienced an unprecedented recovery. The plan is the most successful example to date of a policy aimed at assistance for self-help.

The Marshall Plan simultaneously acted as a trigger for cooperation and growing unity. It gave rise to the European Community. It focused attention on global tasks: worldwide forms of cooperation, such as the

International Monetary Fund, are the product of its economic momentum. The Marshall Plan is and will remain the most fundamental Western achievement since the war.

The plan also gave decisive impetus to trans-Atlantic partnership. Marshall was not only concerned with practical cooperation between America and Europe. His thoughts were deeply rooted in the common stock of ideas of Europeans and Americans. They include universal human rights, cultural openness among nations, free world trade. It is these common values and goals, and not missiles, that give the North Atlantic Alliance its identity and permanence.

The alliance has worked well for four decades. Yet there are misgivings. Many Americans regard us Europeans not only as strong economic rivals but also as affluent egotists who constantly criticize America but are unable or unwilling to think in global dimensions, to bear our fair share of burdens or to discharge our political responsibility properly. They view us as wavering partners with a provincial outlook, as "Euro-wimps."

Looking in the other direction, Europeans believe that their American partners are marked by erratic confusion. On the one hand, Americans supposedly claim a rather unilateral leadership role in the world. On the other hand, an inward-looking mentality prevails. Many feel that the Americans are living beyond their means. They point out that Americans produce less than they consume and save less than most other countries, but draw on a disproportionately large share of the world's savings to offset this deficit.

I am neither able nor willing to render judgment on such allegations. More important, in my view, is the perception that our societies have similar weaknesses. Our democracies function well, but they do not educate us to pay attention to the problems of other countries, although our own destiny depends on their destinies. Americans and Europeans have above all learned to organize their own interests, to strengthen their domestic positions and to increase their personal prosperity. Our societies are marked by a tight network of expectations and entitlements.

To be sure, politicians — any politician — often renege on their word. They are not a club of selfless saints. Their performance in resolving problems rarely matches their excellence in fighting for power. All too often they are captives of local and regional interests and demands, tied down like Swift's Gulliver by countless little ropes and chains.

Must we accept that democracy trains us better to exercise our rights than to perceive our duties? Have we really divorced freedom from responsibility? Do young graduates from Harvard or Heidelberg really want to enter a society of affluence which begins to stifle when asked to specify what its goals are, what it believes in and what it is inspired by? I think not.

One of the major challenges which stands out today concerns the Third World. Marshall spoke out against "hunger, poverty, desperation and chaos." His plan helped the recipient countries to overcome their need. Vast sections of his speech, most almost have been conceived today. If you only replace the word "Europe" by "Third World," America's thoughts and deeds to the benefit of Europe were immensely generous. However, many developing countries feel it is precisely the prosperity and current practices of America and Europe which are one of the main causes of their own poverty.

Do we really understand the impact of our trading and financial system on those countries? Are we ready to stop damaging their vital needs by forcing our agricultural surpluses into the export markets at subsidized prices? Have we not time and again misinterpreted the social struggle of those nations primarily as a problem of our own security? How long will we carry on seeking and supporting military solutions there? When will we East and the West put an end to their wretched proxy wars on the soil of third countries?

Los Angeles Times

Free Passage in the Gulf? By What Legal Authority?

By Jonathan Power

NEW YORK — Rocking around in the waves of the Gulf crisis is a question that will not get washed away even if the Iraq war ends tomorrow. By what authority does the United States insist on freedom of passage? Is it the doctrine of freedom of the seas laid down by the Dutch jurist, Hugo Grotius, in 1609? Well, no, because it was a U.S. president, Harry Truman, who announced that the doctrine had had its day when, in 1945, he proclaimed U.S. jurisdiction over the seabed resources of the continental shelf. Later, Chile, Peru and Ecuador raised the stakes by claiming 200-mile (320-kilometer) maritime zones and seizing U.S. tuna boats fishing in their waters.

If it is the Law of the Sea, the great negotiating text fathered by the United Nations with the enthusiastic participation of the United States, which carefully chiseled an accommodation between new coastal jurisdictions and traditional high seas freedom? No, because one of the early acts of President Reagan was to turn his back on nine years' work and pull the United States out of the negotiations.

In short, there is a legal limbo. While the United States calls for "freedom of navigation" in the Gulf, much of the world notes quietly that Washington appears prepared to call on international law only when it suits its own purposes. If the United States can interpret sea law as it chooses, so will every-

one else. It is just a question of time.

The Law of the Sea treaty was arguably the most complex piece of international law ever negotiated. The negotiations began in an era when many coastal states appeared to have an insatiable desire to bring large areas of the ocean under their control for political and economic purposes. It looked as if the huge toward 300-mile economic zones might turn into a quest for 200-mile territorial zones that would destroy forever the concept of the old 3-mile limit, which effectively allowed for free passage through most of the world's narrow straits.

The Law of the Sea treaty was a bargain. There were commitments to roll back claims of territorial jurisdiction wider than 12 miles; to write into international law the right to free passage through 100 straits narrower than 24 miles (this to apply to all ships, military or civilian, on the surface or submerged); and, while recognizing 200-mile economic zones, to prohibit congruent restrictions on the passage of ships or the overflights of planes.

The other part of the bargain, demanded by some coastal states and small landlocked nations, was the right of access to the vast mineral deposits on the floor of the ocean outside 200-mile economic zones.

It was this that sank the Law of the Sea conference. The Reagan administration could not accept the demand of Third World nations to allocate part of the vast ocean floor to an



By SAS in Tachydromes (Athens), C&W Syndicate.

international body that would mine on behalf of developing nations.

The conference is now, in the words of Thomas Clingen, a former U.S. representative to the Law of the Sea conference, "brain dead." But to the extent that provisions of the Law of the Sea treaty codify customary international law, does it not impose an obligation even if unsigned? It is difficult to state just which provisions of the treaty are expressions of custom and which are new practice. Nowhere is the issue more cloudy than on the vexed issue of straits.

The underlying problem lies in the distinction between what the lawyers call "nonsuspendable innocent passage" and "transit passage." The former is the regime of the 1958 Geneva convention but it does not satisfy the needs of modern naval powers. The latter, which includes the right of submerged transit and overflight, is new. Un-

For Thatcher, the Problems Ahead Are Enormous

By John Fay

PARIS — The full moon shone bright on election night for Margaret Thatcher. Even her foes must salute the extraordinary feat of holding on, after eight years, with her majority little dented. This time there was no Falklands factor to boost her. But neither was there the customary fatigue factor — when governments get tired and the public tires of them.

Defense questions loomed large in the pre-election debate. A few months back they could have dominated the young, Mrs. Thatcher's favor, because of the Laborites' espousal of unilateral nuclear disarmament. But these waters were muddied by international movement toward the double-zero option. What voters did see clearly was the economic situation.

With the wisdom of hindsight, it is easy to see what swung the vote. When a party promises new tax cuts to help those in work who will vote against it except those lacking a job? The jobs are numerous but far outweighed by the employed.

Before the election, Mrs. Thatcher had already taken budgetary action to woo the voters, boosting public spending and reducing income tax. And as international confidence in a Thatcher victory grew, the pound rose and enabled (indeed necessitated) a lowering of interest rates. Her somewhat confused promises to allow schools some escape from the state system probably attracted the votes of lower-middle-class parents.

The British public might not thrive on auto-suggestion: Every day, in every way, I'm doing better and better. The benefits of this to Europe and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization would be huge, because Mrs. Thatcher has become less insular the longer she has reigned and her lead in international politics may prove vital in the prevailing vacuum.

But if monetary economic euphoria gave her a third term, Mrs. Thatcher's record is mixed in this field, and the problems ahead enormous. Inflation has been shrunk, but less than in most major economies. Growth has recently been moderately good, but not enough to offset the recession of the early Thatcher years.

In her first government, unemployment soared from 5 percent to almost 15 percent, and it has stuck near there. The recent small shrinkage may, merely reflect statistical massage and temporary training schemes. The trade unions have been made less disruptive, but whether this reflects more than the pressures of joblessness will be tested when unemployment really starts to fall. Significantly, there has been little resurgence of the capital spending Britain sorely needs now that North Sea oil is dwindling.

In some ways, Mrs. Thatcher's best allies were probably her opponents. Both promised a strong attack on employment by raising public spend-

ing. Labor proposed to finance this partly by increasing taxes, which would not necessarily yield more jobs, and by making companies repatriate capital invested abroad — thereby removing the safety net for Britain's balance of payments.

The uneasy — perhaps doomed — Alliance between the Liberals and Social Democrats envisaged higher government borrowing, which would be far from riskless. Both opposition factions undertook to avoid wage inflation. Britain's perennial headache, through more intensive consultation with unions and employers, which will hardly have impressed the voters.

The morning after her triumph, Mrs. Thatcher promised a violent attack on the two problems of North-South differences and inner-city decay, the scandal of Southern pro-

perity and Northern austerity. This is where she will have to think big and new, and where she risks the very perils her opponents' programs posed.

• It is not evident that, in the lifetime of the new government, the present trickle-down strategy will revive the impoverished North. Tax cuts benefiting the employed in the South will only slowly create jobs in the North. They will sink in more imports, unless the pound plummets.

• Spending more public money, the inescapable strategy, risks precluding the tax cuts, or the shrinkage of the budget deficit, on both of which Mrs. Thatcher sets her heart.

She hopes the higher spending would be small, because private investors would quickly reinforce it. But this presupposes changed attitudes by corporate treasurers, who currently

look anywhere but to the North.

• If the Northern welfare line divides, what will the government do to stop a new wage explosion, as the indebted and badly nourished find new muscle? A Tory incomes policy sounds a contradiction in terms.

Mrs. Thatcher has a sense of history, but she is far from going down as the prime minister who reunited the two nations. What she has helped obliterate is Thurbur's war between the sexes, the contempt for the woman at the top. Derogatory remarks about the Iron Lady or Attila the Hen are largely forgotten. Not a bad achievement, however darkly some see Britain's industrial future.

The writer, former director of economics of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, contributed this column to the International Herald Tribune.

No, Fighting Inflation Is Not the Fed's Top Priority

By Robert Eisner

CHICAGO — Fight inflation, fight inflation and fight inflation! That is the advice Alan Greenspan, chairman-designate of the Federal Reserve Board, is receiving from many economists. It is bad advice.

Not that inflation is a good thing. But it must be resisted prudently. At the right time and with the right tools. Moreover, the Fed has other goals besides limiting inflation, not the least of which is achieving high employment, any minimizing the real volume of goods and services available to the people. A poorly timed assault on inflation could ruin the chances of meeting these goals.

One source of inflation is excess demand caused when government and the private economy attempt to buy more than can be produced. Hence, the aphorism, "too much money chasing too few goods." But that is clearly not the case now, with unemployment persistently over 6 percent, much of U.S. industry operating well under capacity, and economic growth sluggish.

Reducing demand and purchasing power by denying people money and credit may well keep inflation in check, or even drive prices down. But to restrict purchasing power when there is no excess to begin with could easily lead to a reduction in real output. There is, at the moment, no compelling reason why the Fed should choose to renege the last year's war against the double-digit inflation of 1979 and 1980. Even that inflation stemmed largely from soaring petroleum prices rather than excess purchasing power.

Current U.S. problems arise, rather, from an economy that is out of joint. Large U.S. budget deficits accompa-

nied by an excessively restrictive monetary policy have contributed to high real interest rates and a dollar so expensive on world markets that America has been exporting far less than it imports. The result has been sluggish business investment and a misguided lurch toward protectionism.

The solution is not, as some advise, to keep money tight. The Fed should do just the opposite. It should see to it that the money supply is adequate to finance all the activity that the U.S. economy is capable of.

Increasing the money supply would, first of all, make it cheaper to borrow. Lower interest rates would encourage private investment and, by lowering the interest burdens on the Treasury, reduce the budget deficit. This would relieve the political pressure to cut public investment in the physical and human capital upon which the nation and its future depend.

Second, the dollar would be cheaper in terms of foreign currencies. This would bring progress toward genuine "fair" trade and a better balance between exports and imports. Along with appropriate stimulative policies abroad, more money in America would help move the world to higher levels of prosperity and growth.

Yet the siren songs of those who insist that inflation must always be our first concern continue to inhibit effective policy. This misplaced concern stems in part from exaggerated fears about inflation, which, after all, has been very modest over the past 12 months and is not expected to go much higher. It also results from the failure of the public, the politicians and some economists to find the real

bottom line. That is the goods and services that Americans enjoy and the prices they pay for them.

To be sure, inflation can become so bad that the economy becomes disorganized and production suffers. Inflation falsifies expectations and changes the distribution of income in capricious and unfair ways. But what matters is how one fights inflation. It can be combated efficiently by promoting competition at home and abroad, rescinding ineffective and costly regulations and eliminating

government programs, including those in the agricultural sector, that are aimed at propping up prices.

Inflation-fighting would help to increase productivity and improve the bottom line. But those things are not under the control of the Federal Reserve. What the Fed should be doing is leading the United States to higher levels of growth and prosperity.

The writer, professor of economics at Northwestern University, is president-elect of the American Economic Association. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Seating at Chicago
NEW YORK — The Republican National Committee is sitting today (June 15) to conclude hearings on contested seats and awarding every seat possible to President W.H. Taft. Third-Termers (for Theodore Roosevelt) are making every effort to buy Southern delegates. They have tempted away Mr. Banks, of Mississippi, who was to have made a speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Taft. Mr. Banks has sent back to Mr. McKinley, Mr. Taft's manager, \$800 he had received for the expenses of his delegation to Chicago. The inference is that Mr. Roosevelt has won over the entire Taft delegation from Mississippi. In the arrangement of the Convention Hall, high fences are being built between the spaces given to the different delegations to prevent anyone from climbing over in case of a riot. Violence is feared should the Third-Termers lose.

1937: Blum Faces Crisis
PARIS — A sudden move by the French Communist Party withdrawing its support from the Popular Front government's financial bill precipitated a dramatic change in the French political situation (on June 15). Knowing in advance that without the Communists' support he might be defeated, Premier Leon Blum, nevertheless, went before the Chamber of Deputies, stating the life of his government on the passage of the bill for rehabilitating France's finances. At 3 o'clock this morning (June 16) the debate was still in progress. The government had hoped to tide over the financial crisis by assuming virtual dictatorial control over the means of replenishing the Treasury and over the movements of capital by decreasing financial legislation until July 31. The Communists opposed the bill on the ground that the government would be raising the cost of living.

OPINION

In the Drive Against AIDS, Why Pledge a Blank Check?

By Charles Kranthammer

WASHINGTON — AIDS is public health enemy No. 1, says President Reagan. It is on every front page, on every candidate's lips. Everyone agrees: We need to do more. Senator Bob Dole of Kansas has the presidential candidate's standard AIDS formulation, calling for spending "whatever resources [are] necessary to get the job done."

Whatever resources? When politicians are unanimous on any issue, it is time to pause. Senator Albert Gore of Tennessee has called for a "Manhattan Project" on AIDS. Why should the fight against AIDS be the exclusive beneficiary of a huge government effort?

Because AIDS is fatal? Since 1981, AIDS has killed about 20,000 Americans. Heart disease kills 65,000 every month. Because AIDS strikes young people in the prime of their lives? Schizophrenia, which afflicts 1,650,000 Americans, is also primarily a disease of young people. It destroys their minds. (Many of the wretched homeless are finishing long careers as schizophrenics.) Because AIDS is going to strike a lot of people in the future? The surgeon general estimates that by the end of 1991 a total of 270,000 AIDS cases will have occurred in the United States. This year alone there will be 96,500 new cancer cases.

It is not good politics to come out against an AIDS cure, but it is worth asking the question: Why should AIDS be a privileged disease — federally protected, as it were — while other diseases, many of which cause suffering in many more Americans, are not?

The only possible answer is that AIDS is such an explosive threat to society that it must be stopped now. The key to this claim is that AIDS is breaking through to the general population. But the latest numbers indicate otherwise. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome remains largely confined to two groups: male homosexuals and intravenous drug abusers. They continue to account for 9 out of 10 cases. Heterosexual transmission accounts for no more than 4 percent of cases.

A study presented in Washington at the Third International Conference on AIDS demonstrates how difficult heterosexual transmission is. It showed that women whose partners had AIDS needed a very large number of sexual contacts before contracting the disease.

For example, of women who had sex more than 600 times with an AIDS patient, only one in three contracted the disease. If 1 percent of random males are infected with AIDS, a woman would thus need 60,000 individual sexual contacts with American males to incur a one-third chance of contracting AIDS.

Of the two major risk groups, drug abusers are not organized. Gays are. Gay-rights groups have turned AIDS into a political issue. They have two principal demands on the government: immediate

cure and no testing. They have not been reticent about their wishes.

During the Washington conference, there were many political demonstrations. A demonstration outside the White House featured chants of "Reagan, Reagan, too little, too late." Pamphlets distributed at the conference urged the boozing of administration officials who proposed testing. And boozed they were, despite the fact that the proposals the administration offered — testing prisoners, couples about to marry, and aliens seeking entry to the United States — were both moderate and reasonable.

Gays have every right to lobby. But the general public has an equal right to question their sense of entitlement. Other groups have other diseases, some just as terrible, some more so. Medical claims on society, like nonmedical claims, must be tested against each other. Yet the AIDS constituency has been adamant in demanding special protection.

And getting it. In August, the District of Columbia made it illegal for insurance companies to require AIDS tests for people applying for life and health insurance. Normally, insurance companies want to know whether you are subject to a life-threatening illness. Getting insurance is difficult if you are. The callousness of the actuarial table is an argument perhaps for national health insurance. It is not an argument for giving a special exemption to those carrying the AIDS virus.

Where does this sense of entitlement come from? After all, unlike, say, a brain tumor, AIDS is preventable. We know exactly how to contract it and exactly how to prevent it. Preventative measures are not particularly complicated. Moreover, they are all within the power of the individual to control. With rare exceptions, contracting AIDS, like contracting lung cancer, requires the collaboration of the victim. That is not true of many other catastrophic illnesses.

This does not mean that AIDS victims deserve neither our compassion nor our support. It does mean that those who claim that AIDS victims deserve special compassion and special support have some explaining to do. So far, they have not done it.

On Capitol Hill, when money is preferentially funneled to a particular disease in the news, cynics call it the "dis-ease-of-the-month club" syndrome. AIDS is turning into the disease of the decade. It is hard to speak dispassionately about it without getting boozed.

AIDS deserves funding and its victims our care. But it is not the pandemic nor does it merit its privileged position at the head of every line of human misfortune that make claims on our resources, attention and compassion. It is a disease. You would not know it from reading the papers, but there are others.

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Behind the Enduring Peace

Regarding the opinion column "Two Zeros Too Many in Garbage's Offer" (May 30) by Joseph Joffe:

Mr. Joffe reiterates the tired old argument about nuclear weapons having kept the peace for 40 years. There is no evidence for this, and there will be no one left alive if it is proved wrong. It could equally well be argued that nuclear weapons have prevented a European peace settlement, such as that in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat, which was achieved despite the disputes among the victorious allies. A far more probable reason for the absence of a major war in Europe is the fact that Germany, the main aggressor nation since the 1870s, has been kept in check by the occupying powers.

ROSE KNIGHT,
Canterbury, England.

On Austria's Past

Professor G.-K. Kindermann's revisionist history regarding Austria's recent past (Letters, June 5) cannot go unchallenged. Mr. Kindermann claims that "between 1938 and 1945, there was no Austrian Vichy-type government." Of course not. Austria was then a willing member of the German Reich, with an estimated 10 percent of the population in the Nazi Party (as against 7 percent in Germany).

Mr. Kindermann says that "Hitler hated Austria . . . so deeply that he rebated its very name. . . ." But of course it was only the name he hated and not the country or its people (who were highly visible in the SS and the Gestapo;

it is believed that 70 percent of Eichmann's staff was Austrian.)

He says: "Those thousands of Austrians who actively and voluntarily cooperated with Nazi Germany cannot fairly be considered as representing Austria. . . . And why not, may one ask? After all, they were, until the tides of war started turning, the overwhelming majority."

The regime of Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss that Mr. Kindermann extols (and that Kurt Waldheim supported) was in reality less of an enemy than a watered-down rival of Hitler and Mussolini, a weakly and anti-Semitic one-party state that many of its adherents (though not the leaders) considered a mere preliminary stage toward Nazism.

Perhaps a few quotations (all from 1934) may prove the point.

This from Ernst Rüdiger von Starheimberg, the leader of the Heimwehr, an army of thugs that helped to keep Chancellor Dollfuss in power: "Our aim is the unmitigated realization of fascist ideas."

This from an "anti-Nazi" poster of the Fatherland Front, the only authorized party searching hard for an issue: "What is Hitler's aim? He wants to lead us into slavery by pretending that we Austrians are all Jews and Jewish mixtures, hence descendants of a despised race. To him there are no Arian Austrians!"

From Cardinal Theodor Innitzer, who in 1938 welcomed the Nazis into Austria (and lived to regret it), but who in 1934 proclaimed in an interview that "divine providence is guiding the world away from democratic forms into authoritarian leadership," and that "the Führer principle is now penetrating the Old as

well as the New World. It has ruled the Church from the beginning."

As for the suppressed "armed Nazi uprising" of July 1934, was it really the crushing defeat for Hitler that Mr. Kindermann claims, or not rather a fight for power within the system, with the Heimwehr playing a more than dubious role?

Sure Austria in the 1930s resisted the Reich, but did it actually resist Nazism?

G.S. TROLLER,
Paris.

The Red Square Wonder

"A tale full of wonders," as The New York Times describes the Mathias Rust flight, sums it up perfectly. In my view it surely doesn't have any challenger as the escape of the century.

Congratulations to the writer of the editorial, "A Dream Come True" (June 3); and thank you for reproducing it for the benefit of those of us who would otherwise have missed this fine writing.

AJOA YEOAH-AFARI,
Accra, Ghana.

Fields in the West

Regarding the report "Status of Japanese Farmers Erodes" (June 6):

If the Japanese repealed costly subsidies to rice growers, within one or two years they could save enough money to buy substantial parts of California, Louisiana and Arkansas and export rice production as they now do with automobiles.

JAMES M. BOGIN,
Hong Kong.

The Way to the White House Is Through the Living Room

By Steve Sherman

HANCOCK, New Hampshire — The story goes that a farmer driving a load of hay stopped at the entrance to a long covered bridge and studied it. "I can get through this end all right," he said before turning back. "But I sure can't squeeze through that one down there."

Perspective, as they say, is all, and the New Hampshire presidential primary focuses the national eye as no other primary can. Candidates know that by

MEANWHILE

next February only a few of them are going to squeeze through and head on down the road to the White House.

How does a state 0.3 percent of the size of the nation with 0.4 percent of the population do it? It does it because it has always done it, since 1952. So jealously guarded is this first-in-the-nation primary that the state has legislated it to be the first.

What makes the New Hampshire primary so singular, however, is not merely being early but the way that people here go about assessing the candidates.

One Democratic hopeful, Bruce Babbitt, attended a typical "coffee" recently in Keene, a town of 21,000 in the southwestern corner of the state. Forty people showed up. One of them commented to all "He's late." Fifteen minutes.

New Hampshire's contribution is a reminder to candidates that they are meeting real people. They meet them in hundreds of living rooms, where the people answer back. The candidates have to deal with them, or goodbye. The citizens take their role seriously and they are not easily impressed.

Critics who quadruplarily moan and groan about the influence of New Hampshire on the race point out that the state is not typical of the country, as if California or Nebraska were. Of course New Hampshire is not typical.

This year, statewide unemployment has hovered around 2.7 percent, now considered no unemployment but merely figures to represent people between jobs. New Hampshire ranks 49th in state and local tax revenues, 43d in federal expenditures. Rock-bottom taxes can mean meager services.

On the other hand, despite low teacher salaries, New Hampshire placed first in the nation in the Scholastic Aptitude Test scores last year, as it has every year for the last five years.

What the people of New Hampshire do represent are the hopes, desires, fears, concerns and ideals of the country as a whole. In this sense, yes, they are a sample of the national soul.

Fewer and fewer states are positioned for personal contact beyond a handshake and a shoeshine. Here, the candidate is the campaign. People demand direct interaction: a distant wave and a TV blip or two do not suffice.

So when Mr. Babbitt arrived at the

small house in a hard-working neighborhood, he made the slow rounds of shaking hands and chatting. Then the candidate took to a side wall, and in this honey, literate, scrutinizing crowd he spoke for 10 minutes. As is the custom, he opened the rest of the hour to questions and, politely, got good and grilled.

One woman kept after Mr. Babbitt about nuclear power. She challenged his position of managing existing plants and developing no more. "It's either a poisonous technology or it isn't," she said, wanting them all stopped. Mr. Babbitt asked, to laughs, "Can I win you over on arms control?"

A man asked about the homeless in an extraordinarily rich country, about the estimated 26 million functional illiterates in the United States and about whether the candidate would be working toward world government. The man did not get enough answers. The candidate was against homelessness and illiteracy. World government had to wait until other problems were solved. Next question.

But the man took the floor again: "The question about world government isn't irrelevant the way you make it sound. We want to know what your policies will be when you're in the White House and if you'll pull the United States out of the World Court. The Reagan administration did that when the CIA illegally mined the Nicaraguan harbor. Are you going to have the same policies or not?"

On it went. Mr. Babbitt was adept, convincing to some, well-examined by all. Afterward, a stalwart older woman said, "Well, he has moxie." The would-be president later invited her to a party in the White House. "I'll be in shock if you remember," she said, having heard such baloney in the past.

Joseph Grandmaison is Democratic Party chairman of New Hampshire, a long-time political organizer and a former state campaign manager for George McGovern. He put it this way: "You have to keep in mind that these candidates, whether they're a governor, a congressman or a senator, believe that the whole world revolves around them. It is a very humbling process they're put through here." And, he said, "it renews them emotionally with problems that most of us face."

Each candidate spends about 30 days in New Hampshire over the campaign and attends, on average, 65 coffees.

These coffees average 25 people. Is all this worth it to the candidates? The people do not care about that. It is worth it to them. Their attitude is that if they had the chance, they would change the Mr. President to Mr. Civil Service. That is worth the New Hampshire primary right there.

The writer is a New Hampshire political journalist. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

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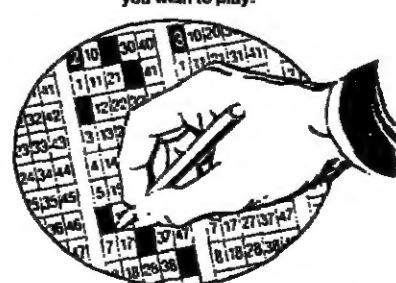
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Aerospace: Military Markets

Tussle With U.S.

Japan Wants A Warplane Of Its Own

By Daniel Sneider

TOKYO — Controversy is certain to accompany whatever decision the Japanese government makes in selecting a new jet fighter for its FSX project.

American congressional leaders have already condemned the possible selection of a domestically developed plane proposed by Japan's aerospace industry. Last March, Senator John C. Danforth, a prominent spokesman on trade issues, urged the Reagan administration to forcefully support American manufacturers trying to sell their aircraft to Japan.

The Missouri Republican wrote in a letter that Japan was ready to "develop and build" its own aircraft rather than buy "a superior American product." U.S. producers, Mr. Danforth said, "want to sell a high-technology product [Japan] freely admits it wants. It is a high-quality product offered at a competitive price. The Japanese produce nothing that comes close."

American officials avoid making a link between defense and trade. But they argue that, on military grounds alone, it does not make sense for Japan to spend its limited defense resources on a more costly domestic aircraft. Moreover, Pentagon officials say that Japanese estimates of the cost of domestic development are understated by perhaps as much as half.

Leaders of the Japanese industry, and their supporters in the defense establishment, see the issue quite differently. The future of Japan's aerospace industry, they believe, is at stake in the FSX project. "If we are not given the opportunity to carry out the FSX development program now," an official of the Society of Japanese Aerospace Companies (SIAC) insisted, "another such development program is not expected for 20 or 30 years."

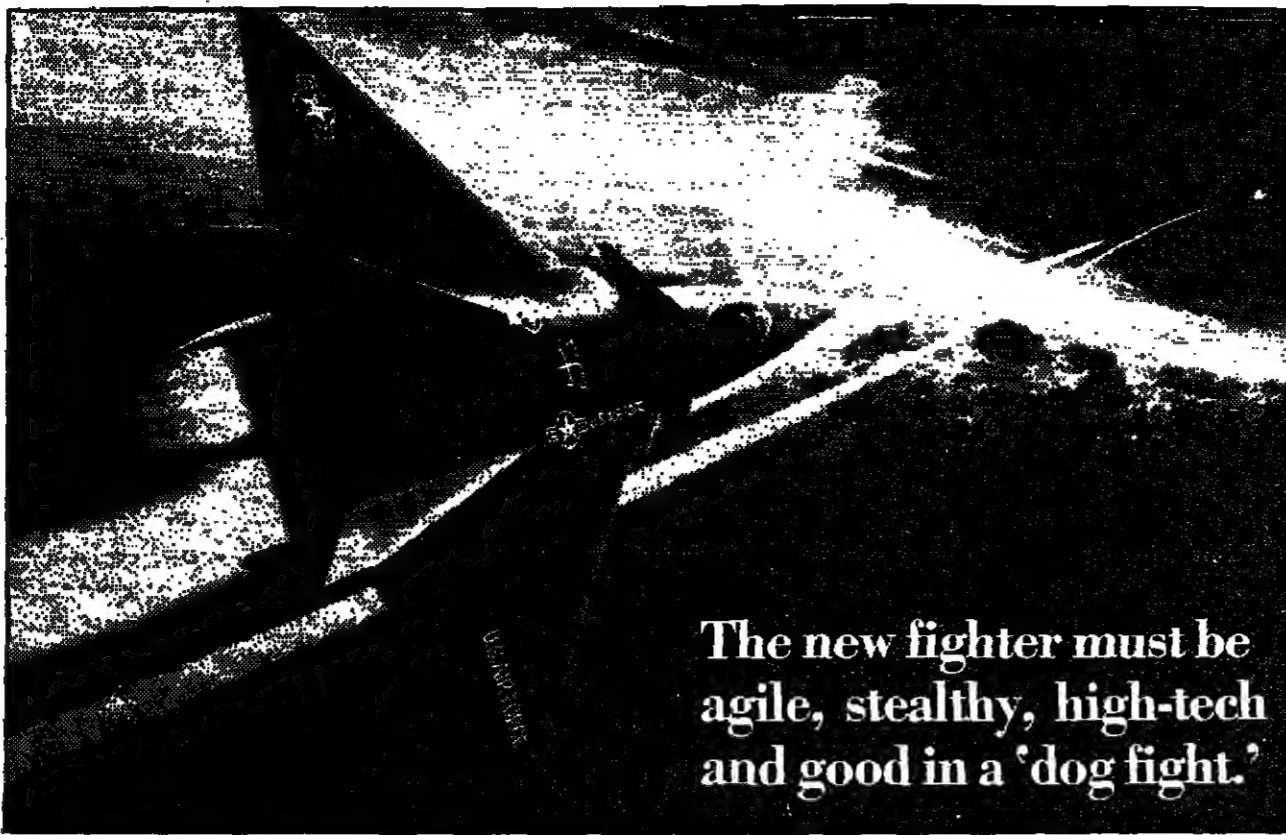
"The aircraft industry is one of the major elements which compose the defense of our country," the SIAC official said, "a pioneer forging the frontier of advanced technology where the future of our nation lies."

Japanese industry, which has joined in a five-company consortium to build FSX, contends that it can design and develop a state-of-the-art fighter at competitive cost. "I am confident that our proposed is 'best for' the performance and cost," said Yoshio Sasaki, the general manager of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries (MHI) aircraft division. MHI is Japan's leading aerospace and defense firm.

The Japan Defense Agency hopes to deploy the FSX (Support Fighter Experimental) sometime in the mid-1990s. The aircraft is to replace the aging F-1 support fighter, Japan's only other domestically developed supersonic aircraft. The defense agency plans to build between 100 and 170 aircraft. The contract, industry sources say, is worth \$7 billion to 10 billion.

Over the past two years, the defense agency has been studying several options for FSX. One is purely domestic development. Another is purchase of a foreign aircraft — the three possibilities under examination are General Dynamics' F-16 Fighting Falcon, McDonnell Douglas Aircraft's F/A-18 Hornet, and the European consortium Panavia's Tornado. A third option is to postpone the decision by

Continued on page 10



The new fighter must be agile, stealthy, high-tech and good in a 'dog fight.'

Artist's conception of Lockheed's ATF

Combat Aircraft

U.S. Develops Fighter For the 21st Century

By Peter Middleton

LONDON — For more than a decade, U.S. frontline fighters have enjoyed a technological, if not numerical, superiority over their Soviet counterparts. Now, the Soviet Union has closed the performance gap and the United States is spending more than \$5 billion on an eight-year program to develop the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF).

Designed to replace the McDonnell Douglas F-15 Eagle as the premier U.S. Air Force fighter from the mid-1990s and to remain in service for more than a quarter of a century, ATF will be an extremely agile, stealthy, supersonic air-combat vehicle with twice the range of the F-15.

It will have a single pilot, but twin engines, probably featuring thrust-vector control to facilitate operations from short, battle-damaged

airfields and to enhance its combat maneuverability. Advanced radar, electro-optical systems and missiles will allow it to engage multiple enemy targets simultaneously, well beyond visual range. It will also be a good close-in "dog fighter."

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy 750 at a target unit price of \$35 million (at 1985 dollar rates).

Prototype development contracts were awarded last October to two U.S. industry teams — Lockheed/Boeing/General Dynamics (YF-22A) and Northrop/McDonnell Douglas (YF-23A). Each \$691 million contract covers construction of two aircraft, plus a ground-based avionics test vehicle.

First flights are set for the end of 1989. For the first time, the Department of Defense is demanding that competing contractors risk substantial sums of their own money on

Continued on page 11

Third World Competition on Rise

Shrinking Market, Costs Bring Shift in Fighter Production

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

PARIS — Two of the brightest stars of the Paris Air Show this year will undoubtedly be Europe's next generation fighters, the French Rafale and British EAP demonstrator, although neither aircraft will be mass-produced before the mid-1990s.

However, a long-term decrease in overall defense spending and higher unit prices per aircraft mean that European nations and the United States will be buying fewer fighters tomorrow than they are today.

Meanwhile, a growing number of Third World nations are expected to develop their own cheap fighters, thus increasing competition in a shrinking market.

As many U.S. aerospace executives admit, the "boom times" of the massive Reagan defense buildup are over. As a result, the fighters under development today must be geared almost as strongly to the export market as to the needs of their own country's national defense.

"With the skyrocketing of R&D costs," said Aaron Karp, director of arms trade research at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, "every aircraft has become an export aircraft. You simply have to get some money back."

According to the World Military Aircraft Forecast of DMS, Inc., a U.S.-based defense market study group, Western and Third World countries will manufacture more than 10,000 fighter/attack aircraft over the next decade, worth an estimated \$205 billion (in 1985 dollars).

Non-Soviet fighter production will peak at 1,200 aircraft per year in 1988, according to the DMS study. After that, it will decrease steadily to a low of 930 aircraft per year in 1995.

The study said that, "The reduction... is due also to the fact that most international future requirements do not anticipate a one-for-one replacement of older models with the newer designs."

The primary reason is that the fighters of tomorrow will cost up to twice as much as today's in 1985 dollars.

DMS forecasts that Dassault's Rafale will cost 40 percent more than a Mirage-2000, while the European Fighter Aircraft will run 42.8 percent more than today's Tornado. But the U.S. Air Force's Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) clearly wins the prize. Budgeted at \$32 million, cost over-

runs could push it as high as \$50 million, as compared to the \$17.6 million of today's F-16.

Rapid advances in electronics is another. Fewer fighters will theoretically be needed to perform the same task, although opponents of high-tech weaponry claim that "fewer but better" makes each individual fighter a more valuable target, and, therefore, more subject to enemy attack.

In response, many countries have opted to upgrade existing fighters rather than replace them. This is particularly true of the F-4 Phantom fleets of Israel, Japan and West Germany.

South Africa has chosen the same course with its aging Mirage-3s, which it cannot replace due to the 1977 United Nations embargo on arms sales to South Africa. Chile, Switzerland and Ecuador also are upgrading the avionics on their French-built Mirages.

"The overall effect of the shrinking market," said Mr. Karp, "is to force the aerospace companies to specialize in the production of one type of aircraft, instead of making everything for everybody as they did before."

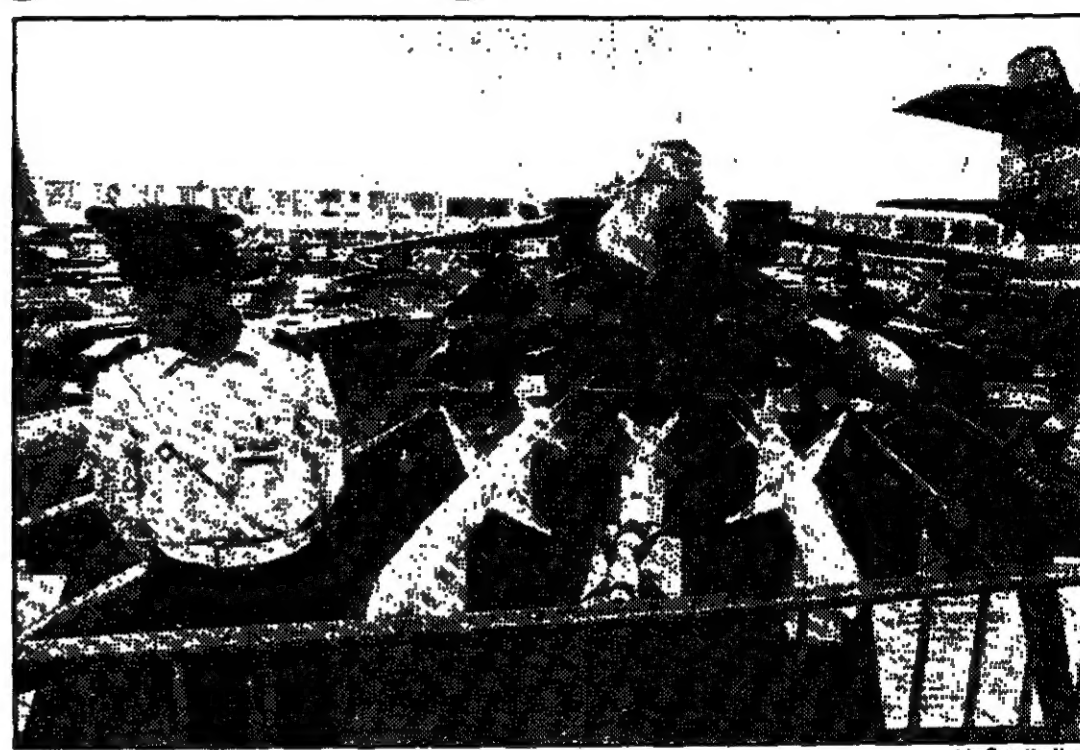
According to DMS forecasts, the United States will build 6,497 of the 10,716 that will be produced by non-Soviet countries over the next 10 years, and it will face tough competition on many markets with European manufacturers.

Most customers would prefer to buy U.S. combat aircraft. This is especially true in the Middle East. According to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the region accounted for 55 percent of all arms sales to developing nations over the 1980-1983 period. But political quid pro quos have deterred many Third World countries from pleading their case before the U.S. Congress — an experience that left bitter memories in a country as pro-American as Saudi Arabia.

As a result, many developing nations have looked to European manufacturers. However, as the cost of European fighters goes up, they may eventually turn to half a dozen developing countries that have fledgling combat aircraft industries.

These new fighters, built by India, Indonesia, Brazil, Israel, China and Taiwan, will cull a growing share of the Third World market, which has a less pressing need for high technology than the West.

"What you have is a segmented market," Mr. Karp said.



Planes line the tarmac at the opening of the Paris Air Show at Le Bourget.

"At the top of the technology, only a few can compete. But everyone is pricing themselves off the export market. So you see developing a large second tier of mission specific airplanes, that will cost only half as much."

Aerospace experts agree that it is much less expensive to develop a fighter capable of a single mission, such as ground attack, than to develop one that can do everything. However, the trend in Europe and the United States is precisely to develop "multimission" fighters, capable of

everything from dogfights, bombing runs and high-altitude interception to ground-hugging troop support.

A plane such as the AMX, a specialized ground-attack aircraft built by a consortium of Italian and Brazilian companies, is expected to cost around \$10 million, compared to the \$29 million for the multimission F-15.

No one expects the AMX, or other "cheap" aircraft, to

Continued on page 10

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Competition Grows In Fighter Market

Continued from page 9

compare with the high-tech planes. However, they will compete with the comparably priced Dassault-Dornier Alpha jet or the British Aerospace Hawk, initially designed as advanced jet trainers but recently upgraded to double as ground-attack planes.

Dassault, which has not taken any new export orders in more than a year, is clearly aware of the danger posed by the new Third World producers. Over the past three years, Dassault executives have been trying to negotiate co-operation agreements with Brazil, Indonesia and India, but so far without success.

"If we do not cooperate, the competition will simply get worse," a Dassault spokesman said. "But if we play the game, at least we get something. In the future, Dassault will be selling know-how as much as aircraft."

Japan is another potential competitor. It is committed to buying 100 Fighter Support Experimental aircraft, or FSX, in the 1990s. However, it is not yet clear whether it will agree with the United States to build locally an upgraded F-16 or F-18, or whether Mitsubishi will opt for developing an all Japanese aircraft.

"We hope that U.S. resistance [to selling Japan design technology] will keep them from making their own fighter," one European aerospace executive said. "Look what happened in the automobile industry. The risk is that they sell their own aircraft throughout the world at prices we can't beat. We must keep the Japanese off the market at any cost."

But the strongest competition on tomorrow's military aircraft market may come from China, which has already begun selling its Shenyang F-6 and F-7 fighters to both Iraq and Iran, where they have been "combat-proven."

Although the Shenyang fighters are copies of the MiG-19 and the MiG-21, the Chinese have re-equipped them with more powerful engines and a new avionics package bought from the West. Other export customers include Egypt, Pakistan, Albania, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Vietnam and Zimbabwe.

DMS conservatively estimates that the Chinese will produce more than 300 F-7s over the next decade and 450 of the follow-on

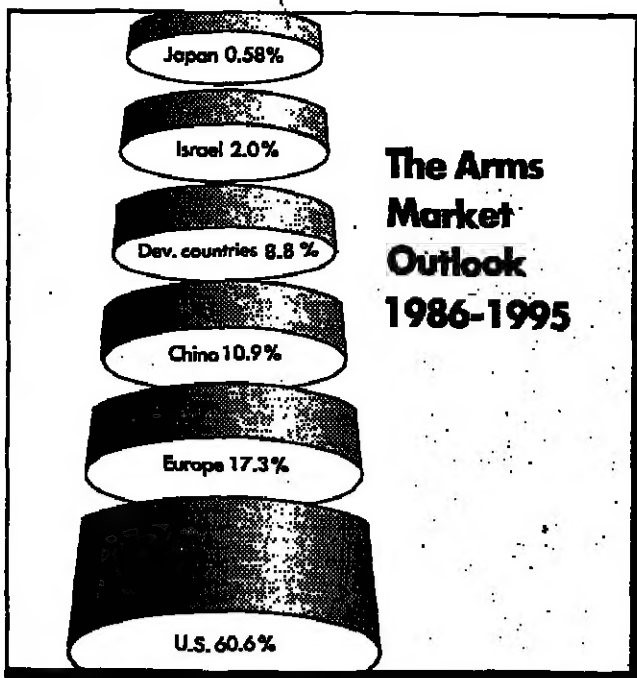
F-8, which is being developed with a \$550 million package of U.S. avionics recently approved by the U.S. Congress. Chinese officials said that, although the F-8 still looked like the MiG-23, "this is now primarily a Western aircraft."

One advantage of the Chinese aircraft is their price. George Dainigbok, an analyst of Chinese affairs at the Paris-based Atlantic Institute, said the Chinese sold 100 F-7s to Egypt in December 1982 for a unit price of \$3 million. But last year, he said, the Chinese dropped the price to \$1 million in a sale of 50 F-7s to Iran.

This year, breaking with decades of secrecy, the Chinese aeronautics industry will be exhibiting its planes at an international air show for the first time. This will mark its entry as a full-fledged competitor on the international aerospace market. And given the advantages of buying Chinese — low cost, quick deliveries and a lack of political strings — it could also mark a significant increase in Chinese export earnings.

The biggest question mark in evaluating the future market for combat aircraft is the Soviet Union.

Having earned a reputation for paranoia among their client states by posing RGB guards to airfields where Soviet-built planes were being kept, the Soviets have a



Source: DMS World Military Aircraft Forecast

long way to go to becoming true competitors.

But recently, there have been hints of a change. Last year, in an unexpected move, the Soviets flew a demonstration team of new MiG-29s to Finland to show them off to potential customers — and Western eyes.

Since then, the MiG-29 has been delivered to Syria and Iraq, while India has signed a co-production agreement.

However, according to military analysts, the MiG-29 simply cannot compete with modern aircraft built in the West. In particular, at least the export version appears to lack a look-down, shoot-down ra-

dar, which is standard equipment on its U.S. look-alike, the F-15.

"The MiG-29 is the best 1970s generation plane on the 1980s market," an analyst said, "and it's the best they have to offer today. The Soviets simply can't compete."

Until now, however, the Soviets have been delivering more than 400 supersonic combat aircraft per year to developing countries, according to statistics of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Even if the Soviets can only offer their outdated MiG-21s and MiG-23/27, this is four times the number of combat aircraft delivered yearly by the United States, and 56 percent of the world total.

4 Nations Expect Go-Ahead on Eurofighter

By Axel Krause

PARIS — Aerospace companies from four countries designing the proposed European fighter aircraft for the late 1990s said Monday that they expected a formal go-ahead from their governments this autumn along with a joint commitment to providing \$4.4 billion in development funds.

The companies from Britain, West Germany, Italy and Spain, grouped in a Munich-based consortium, also said at a news conference at the Paris Air Show that they were negotiating with several other NATO countries to buy the plane, notably Belgium, which is seeking to replace F-16 fighters made by General Dynamics Corp. of the United States.

Meanwhile, both General Dynamics, with an advanced version of the F-16, and Avions Marcel Dassault-Breguet Aviation of France, with its Rafale plane, have disclosed plans to also compete for contracts in Belgium, the Netherlands, Denmark and Norway.

"We are hopeful for a final decision from our governments within a matter of months, with a view to having the first prototype flying by the end of 1990 or early 1991," said F.G. Willcox, managing director of Eurofighter GmbH, grouping British Aerospace PLC, Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom of West Germany, Aeritalia of Italy and Casa of Spain.

Eurofighter executives said that while U.S. participation in the project was not being ruled out and would be considered on a

case-by-case basis, it would meet resistance from participants.

"This project is highly politicized. It is a matter of jobs, advanced technology and above all, European prestige," a British executive said.

The U.S. Defense Department said in March that the United States would like to participate in the \$15 billion project, but ruled out retaliation if U.S. companies were excluded. A key factor, industry sources said, was fear of jeopardizing General Dynamics' proposal to replace F-16s in Western Europe with an advanced version currently being developed.

AXEL KRAUSE is the economics correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.



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Expanding Facilities Southeast Asia Looks to Aviation As a Path to High-Tech Economy

Singapore is trying to position itself as a manufacturer of parts and components.

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — Non-Communist countries in Southeast Asia intent on acquiring high-technology skills to enhance their economic development have chosen different methods to build aircraft-related industries.

Indonesia, with a large domestic market of 170 million and extensive requirements for an aviation fleet to link more than 13,000 islands, has embarked on the most ambitious course and started manufacturing aircraft. President Suharto emphasized in a speech last August that Indonesia was determined to promote self-sufficiency in certain key industries, including aviation, to avoid future dependence on other countries for know-how.

Singapore and Malaysia have been content with a more modest approach. Their markets are much smaller than Indonesia's. In the case of Singapore, with a population of only 2.6 million, overseas sales are imperative if its industries are to grow and prosper. Both Singapore and Malaysia decided to concentrate initially on aircraft repair and maintenance.

Singapore has moved well beyond that stage. In an interview, Philip Yeo, chairman of the Economic Development Board, said that Singapore was trying to position itself as a manufacturer of parts and components that are in high-volume demand by the aviation industry around the world, including the United States and Western Europe.

He said that Singapore was also expanding its capability as a center for high-level servicing, retro-fitting, remanufacturing and upgrading of aircraft, both fixed wing and helicopter.

In 1977, when the Singapore government first started encouraging foreign and local aerospace industries to establish operations here, cumulative fixed investment in this sector amounted to 29 million Singapore dollars (about \$13.8 million). Singapore's aircraft-related industry had an annual turnover of 47 million Singapore dollars and employed 1,400 people.

Encouraged by tax incentives, technical manpower expansion programs sponsored by the government and liberal foreign investment rules, by 1986 the cumulative fixed asset investment in the industry had increased to 397 million Singapore dollars, turnover to 767 million Singapore dollars and employment to more than 5,500. Officials expect that the sector will grow by 10 percent a year over the next five years in line with buoyant prospects for the international aerospace industry.

The government-owned Singapore Aircraft Industries, SAI, accounts for nearly half the local aerospace work force. The group, made up of six operating companies, concentrates on military work, mainly for Singapore's armed forces. However, it has contracts for overhauling U.S. military Skyhawk jets and C-130 Hercules transports and is seeking further foreign contract work.

SAI's civilian involvement is growing. The group recently announced it had agreed to pay 1 percent of the development cost to become a partner in the production program for the new Pratt & Whitney PW-4000 turbofan engine. The engine is designed for wide-body aircraft such as the Boeing-747, Boeing-767, Airbus-310 and McDonnell Douglas-11. The PW-4000 is scheduled to begin service later this year.

Other companies that have taken a small stake in the project are Japan's Kawasaki Heavy Industries, South Korea's Samsung Precision Industries, Italy's Fiat Aviazione, Norway's Vaspensfabrik, Belgium's Fabrique Nationale and the Netherlands' Eldim. SIA will be the sole manufacturer of seven high-pressure compressor parts for the PW-4000. Officials said that deliveries would begin early next year.

Japan Hoping to Get Its Own Warplane

Continued from page 9

upgrading an existing aircraft in the Japanese Air Force, such as the F-4 Phantom or the F-15 Eagle, to use in the interim.

Last year, U.S. officials quietly pushed a compromise option — co-development. Ideally, this would mean that foreign and Japanese firms would jointly design and produce a new aircraft.

Japanese officials have accepted the concept, but in practice, co-development has a different meaning for the two sides. American firms interpret it as producing an advanced variant of their existing aircraft — what McDonnell calls a Super Hornet — which would, at most, incorporate some Japanese technology. Japanese industry thinks it means a domestically designed plane using some foreign parts, such as the engine, which they acknowledge they cannot produce by themselves.

"As long as we have the final responsibility for the project and final control, we will be happy to cooperate with the U.S. Europe or anybody in the project," MHI's Mr. Sasaki said. "It must be our responsibility."

Japanese industry, led by MHI, has strong support from within the defense agency, including from the Air Self-Defense Force. Industry's desire to become competitive with the more advanced aerospace firms of the United States and Europe is complemented by the government's long-standing policy of encouraging domestic sources for major arms. About 80 percent of Japan's military equipment needs are produced at home, although many of them are foreign weapons made under license.

The aerospace industry is particularly dependent on defense contracts, around 80 percent, for its sales. Currently, Japanese firms produce the sophisticated F-15 interceptor under license from McDonnell (and the F-4 be-



Workers overhaul and test engines at a Singapore aircraft factory.

They said it was SAI's first venture into the manufacture of parts for commercial aircraft engines. The group is already making parts for military planes and engines produced by General Electric and McDonnell Douglas of the United States, Turbomeca and Atropasiale of France and SIAI Marchetti of Italy.

The value of aerospace components exported from Singapore to the United States rose from \$10 million in 1980 to about \$200 million last year.

"We believe that in the next two years, our exports of engine and airframe parts to Europe will increase significantly," said Lim Lu Hock, SAI's director of engineering.

In August 1981, a bilateral airworthiness agreement was signed by the Singapore and U.S. governments. The agreement allowed the Civil Aviation Authority of Singapore, CAAS, to approve manufactured parts and components for shipment to the United States without the need for further certification by the Federal Aviation Administration. Officials said that most of the aerospace facilities in Singapore were covered by this agreement, which amounts to a seal of approval by the FAA of local manufacturing standards.

More than 40 firms offer a wide range of specialized aviation services in Singapore. At least 10 are subsidiaries of, or joint ventures with, leading multinational aircraft equipment companies. Much of the aerospace industry is in a specially designated industrial estate spread out over 460 acres (about 187 hectares). It is only about a five-minute drive from Singapore's Changi International Airport.

Sundstrand Pacific Pte Ltd. is one of the largest private sector aerospace undertakings in Singapore. Enlarged in several stages since 1976, the plant manufactures shafts, gears and other parts used in making constant speed drives, gear boxes and starting systems for F-16 fighter-bombers and most major commercial aircraft. It also repairs and services constant speed drives and inflight equipment.

SUNDSTRAND Pacific is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Sundstrand Corp., a leading U.S. aerospace conglomerate headquartered in Rockford, Illinois. The group has 36 manufacturing facilities worldwide and employs more than 16,000 people. Its Singapore operation is the corporation's only manufacturing plant in Asia and is the center of its Asian operations.

Indonesia's aerospace industry is focused on a state-owned aircraft company, Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara, IPTN. Started in 1976 with a work force of 500, it now employs 13,000 people. IPTN is involved in production of six types of aircraft. Four of them are French, West German and U.S. helicopters made under license.

Two are fixed-wing aircraft. The NC-212 is manufactured under license from CASA of Spain. The CN-212, a 40-seat plane that can carry cargo or passengers for civil or military use, has been designed and built under an equal partnership agreement with CASA.

Becharuddin J. Habibie, president of IPTN, said in May that the CN-235 and the French-built ATR-42 were the two remaining contenders in a shortlist for a French Air Force tender to buy up to 20 planes. He said the winner

would be announced later this month or in July.

Mr. Habibie, who trained as an aeronautical engineer in West Germany and is a former director for technology application at Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blom, MBB, is the driving force behind IPTN. He is a close friend of President Suharto and serves as Indonesia's minister of research and technology.

He has been criticized in Indonesia for allegedly taking the country down a path which it can no longer afford. Critics, including a number of economists, contend that establishment of Mr. Habibie's high-tech empire has absorbed huge amounts of government subsidies at the expense of other more important areas of the economy. They say that the aircraft industry is unprofitable and likely to remain so for many years.

They also argue that Indonesia lacks the technical manpower base for a successful aircraft manufacturing enterprise. They say that foreign advisers, machinery and virtually all the raw materials at IPTN are imported.

The critics point out that of about 250 aircraft produced by the plant, nearly all have been sold domestically to a captive market, mainly to state-owned enterprises. Of eight aircraft sold abroad to Guam, Saudi Arabia and Thailand, only two were built by IPTN. The other six, they say, were largely manufactured at the licensee's plants overseas.

They also note that while the FAA certified the CN-235 as airworthy last December, its real approval applied only to planes assembled at the CASA plant in Spain.

Mr. Habibie insisted that IPTN has been providing the government a return on equity at an average of 5.7 percent a year. He said critics should also consider the advantages to the nation from acquisition of high-technology skills in key sectors of the economy and from about 200 Indonesians being trained abroad each year on IPTN scholarships.

IPTN is planning a joint undertaking with Boeing, MBB and Fokker of the Netherlands to build a medium-sized jet called the Astra-90. Mr. Habibie said he sees the plane as a replacement for the large fleet of DC-9s serving Indonesian domestic air routes. They are due to be phased out of service beginning in the early 1990s. Mr. Habibie argued that the fact that three leading U.S. and European aircraft manufacturers are interested in a joint venture with IPTN is a vindication of its activities.

In Malaysia, the government privatized the maintenance arm of the Royal Malaysian Air Force to form a joint venture company, AIROD Sendarian Berhad, in January 1985. The Malaysian government, through Aerospace Industries Malaysia, has a 30 percent share in AIROD. The remaining 70 percent is held by Lockheed Aircraft Services International of the United States.

Early this year, AIROD was designated as an authorized service center for Lockheed C-130 transport planes and L-100 commercial jetliners.

MICHAEL RICHARDSON is the Southeast Asia correspondent for the International Herald Tribune.

fore that), the Lockheed P-30 Orion anti-submarine patrol plane, and many other weapons such as guided missiles.

In practice, co-development has two meanings.

The domestic industry is necessary, Japanese industry and government officials say, to provide the engineering skills and logistical base. In a crisis, Japan cannot depend on the United States for a flow of spare parts and ammunition. "We need to have an engineering force with a high level of technical capability to support the JDA's aircraft," Mr. Sasaki said.

Foreign companies contend that Japan is gearing up instead to compete internationally. The Japanese government has a well-established policy of barring exports of military equipment abroad, a consequence of Japan's anti-war constitution. But Japanese defense manufacturers have spoken out publicly in favor of removing that restriction.

"A substantial proportion of Japanese equipment suppliers feel a powerful drive to enter world export markets," a recent study of the Japanese defense industry by the Jardine Fleming investment firm said. "Notwithstanding current restrictions, it would be rash to assume that they could not compete effectively in world markets in, say, rather over a decade's time."

Mr. Sasaki replied that Japanese industry is only interested in small-scale domestic pro-

jects, a description he applies to the FSX. "We have no interest in exporting the FSX or spin-off products overseas."

The MHI-led consortium and the three foreign firms made their final proposals to the Japan Defense Agency in meetings in Tokyo in April. The Japanese design envisions a twin-engine supersonic fighter, equipped with newly developed radar, computer systems and fly-by-wire CCV (control configured flight) technology. They will use advanced lightweight carbon-fiber composite materials to form the plane's wings. They claim to be able to develop the plane for about \$1 billion, with a total cost of \$5.5 billion (about \$38 million per plane).

U.S. defense officials challenge the cost claims. A Pentagon study team, officials said, believes such a new aircraft cannot be developed for less than \$2 billion to \$3 billion. They estimate total cost for research and development and production at around \$12.5 billion.

"It is going to cost them a lot of money," an official of McDonnell Douglas said, "and they are not going to end up with anything they couldn't have gotten cheaper."

The Japan Defense Agency is scheduled to make its decision this summer in its preparation of its proposed budget for next fiscal year. U.S. industry and defense officials are pessimistic about their chances given the powerful lobby in favor of domestic production. "It's just a matter of time — they're all gearing up for it," the McDonnell official said.

Still, the officials observe, U.S. government pressure could still have an impact on the decision. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger is scheduled to visit Japan at the end of this month and the FSX is expected to be on his agenda.

DANIEL SNEIDER is a Tokyo-based correspondent for Defense News and The Christian Science Monitor.

Japan's Warplane

Pentagon Confronts a Shrinking Budget

By David F. Bond

WASHINGTON — The U.S. armed services, faced with a third straight year of defense budget contractions, are trying to maintain their most important aircraft production programs and advance development work on planes they are counting on for the future.

For the air force, this means buying General Dynamics F-16 and McDonnell Douglas F-15 fighters at rates considerably lower than had been planned in recent years. It means putting fewer aircraft in the field or keeping them longer before they are replaced. And it puts pressure on the service to keep on track its development of the Advanced Tactical Fighter (ATF) and the engine and avionics systems needed for it.

As the air force moves toward production of the highly classified Advanced Technology Bomber (ATB), the so-called Stealth Bomber, it faces the unwelcome job of making its in-production bomber, the B-1B, as capable as it was supposed to be. A new transport aircraft, the McDonnell Douglas C-17, also is in development.

The navy, with more aircraft production lines to preserve, cut back a number of its programs last winter as the Defense Department prepared budget requests for fiscal year 1988, which begins Oct. 1.

The navy has shuffled its plans further since then. The big development programs it is protecting are the Advanced Tactical Aircraft (ATA), a medium attack

The air force is taking low-cost approaches in programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

plane that is fully as secret as the ATB, and the V-22, a tilt rotor aircraft for use initially as a Marine Corps assault plane.

The army, with the smallest aviation program among the three services, made perhaps the most difficult decision in the fiscal year 1988 aircraft budgets — to end production of the McDonnell Douglas AH-64 attack helicopter early, after next year's buy.

The army also moved to reduce the production rate of Sikorsky UH-60 utility helicopters and to end a Bell Helicopter Textron program to improve OH-58 scout helicopters. But the army has struggled in its attempts to get started on an LHX (Light Helicopter Experimental) program to develop a 1990s replacement for AH-1, UH-1 and other aging small helicopters.

This year's U.S. defense budget is down by about 7 percent, after allowing for inflation, below that of two years ago, and the FY 1988 budget, currently before the Congress, is likely to shrink as well. But as the Pentagon moves to low-

er, less economic production rates, it pays more per aircraft.

The air force has scaled back both of its bread-and-butter tactical aircraft programs in this way. Only a few years ago, it planned procurement of 216 F-16s and 60 F-15s each year into the 1990s. Now, the F-16 is to be built at 180 per year through 1992 and drop off to 120 per year after that.

F-15 production will be held to 42 per year until the program gives way to ATF in the mid-1990s. F-16s and F-15s manufactured during the 1990s will be powered by higher-thrust versions of the current General Electric F110 and Pratt & Whitney F100-220 engines.

The air force and the navy have agreed to develop their new, most capable aircraft so that each is adaptable to the other's needs. Thus, an ATF variant is to be available when the navy decides to replace the Grumman F-14 as its carrier-based air superiority fighter. And the air force will look to an ATA derivative as an eventual

replacement for the General Dynamics F-111 long-range interdiction aircraft.

The air force is taking low-cost approaches in a couple of programs that critics say are short-changed routinely in favor of fighter forces.

To modernize continental air defense interceptor forces, the air force decided last year to modify 270 of its older F-16s instead of buying new F-16s or Northrop F-20s. Losing this competition led Northrop to end the F-20 program for lack of sales. The air defense F-16s will get improved radars and communications equipment and will be adapted to launch radar-guided anti-aircraft missiles. Although the five-year modification program is said to be much less expensive than new aircraft, the F-16s taken from tactical forces for modification will be replaced by new, more modern F-16s.

LTV will prototype and demonstrate improvements for its A-7 attack aircraft, including a modern engine, configuration changes, a low altitude/night attack system and other avionics upgrades. The idea is to avoid more expensive alternatives — an F-16 adaptation or a new aircraft — for close air support of ground forces.

The navy has cut back on its planned aircraft production rates in recent years, and this continues. Procurement of the McDonnell Douglas F/A-18 strike fighter, a "swing" aircraft that can fly air superiority or attack missions from aircraft carriers, was to have been increased past 100 per year but now is planned at no more than 72, less than the current rate.

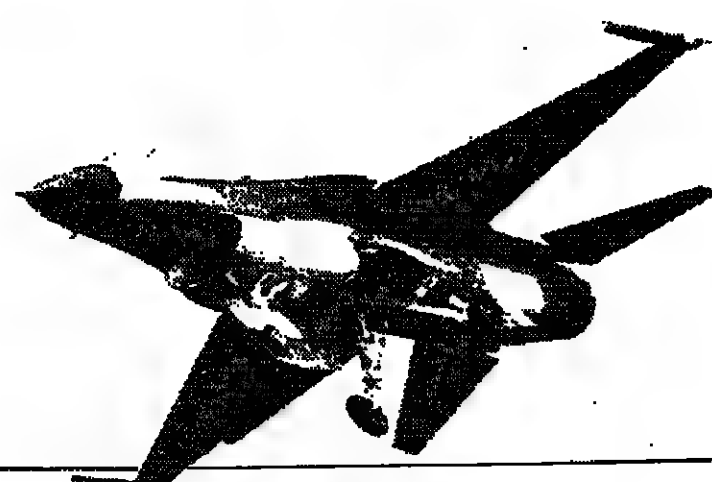
The navy has reduced its planned McDonnell Douglas AV-8B Harrier rate so much, down to 15 per year starting in 1990, that one congressional committee wants to drop the program altogether.

Plans to acquire an improved version of the F-14 have been changed. Instead of producing all of the aircraft from scratch, the navy will get most of them by modifying existing F-14s. Grumman will build the new planes but will have to compete for the modification program. Instead of developing a new electronic warfare aircraft, the navy will modify Lockheed S-3s.

Some of the navy's replanning reflects a decision to change dramatically the mix of aircraft on aircraft carriers. Taking advantage of the two-mission capability of the F/A-18, the navy intends to decrease the numbers of F-14s and F/A-18s in a typical carrier airwing from 24 to 20 each, reducing but not compromising air superiority. With these and other freedom of dock spaces, it will double the number of Grumman A-6 medium attack aircraft, from 10 to 20, greatly increasing the airwing's firepower.

The changes will be phased in, beginning next year. Procurement of the A-6E and an improved model, the A-6F, will not increase as much as the airwing changes would indicate, because A-6s will be replaced one-for-one by ATAs as the new aircraft becomes available.

The V-22, in development by Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol for a first flight in



The Military Aircraft Market

Production Value in billions of U.S. dollars and Estimated Market Share

	Production Value	Market Share
McDonnell Douglas F-15, F/A-18, AV-8B Harrier, T-45	40.9	20 %
General Dynamics F-16	37.2	18 %
Dassault Mirage 2000, Mirage F1, Rafale, Alpha Jet, Jaguar	25.0	12 %
Northrop F/A18, F-5, ATB	22.0	11 %

Source: DMS World Military Aircraft Forecast

mid-1988, will be able to fly like a helicopter when its wingtip rotors are tilted upward, and like a turboprop aircraft when they are tilted forward. Beyond the Marine Corps assault mission, tri-service uses for special operations forces, search and rescue, and cargo transport are planned, and the navy is studying an anti-submarine warfare variant as a replacement for the S-3.

Although much of its budget deliberations remain, the U.S. Congress seems likely to preserve the AH-64 as the only attack helicopter in production for the army. The next attack helicopter, the LHX, is intended to be smaller and less expensive than the AH-64 and will not be a replacement for it, and LHX is lagging.

In May, Defense Department reviewers rejected an army proposal to begin an LHX prototyping program by two industry teams, Boeing Vertol/Sikorsky and Bell/McDonnell Douglas. Instead, the army was told to get new assessments by outside experts of its small-helicopter LHX concept and three alternatives — a larger helicopter, a tilt rotor aircraft and an improved AH-64. The assessments are due in time for another program review in November.

DAVID F. BOND is the Pentagon correspondent of Aerospace Daily.

A Fighter for The 21st Century

Continued from page 9

development — hence the formation of industrial teams to spread the load.

With the incentive of production contracts potentially worth more than \$25 billion, industry is prepared to take that risk, even though only one airframe will go into full-scale development and production, following a competitive fly-off. Both General Electric and Pratt & Whitney are developing high-technology ATF engines.

The U.S. Navy is now showing interest in the potential of ATF as a turn-of-the-century, carrier-borne fighter, while pursuing parallel plans for a stealthy 1990s subsonic attack aircraft that could be the subject of a reciprocal U.S.-Soviet purchase.

Last July, the Soviet Union fielded a formation of MiG-29 Fulcrum fighters at a Finnish air display, heralding the export of what the Pentagon described as a "highly capable" middleweight combat aircraft. Fulcrum is now in service with Iraq and India as well as with Soviet tactical forces, which already have more than 300, according to the Pentagon.

Fulcrum poses a performance challenge to the most capable Western fighters in its class — the General Dynamics F-16 Fighting Falcon and the McDonnell Douglas F-18 Hornet.

Dominance of the heavyweight, air-combat arena by the U.S. Air Force F-15 and the U.S. Navy's Grumman F-14 Tomcat is also threatened by the final emergence of the Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker.

Flanker now incorporates many F-15 features, particularly around the rear fuselage, where major aerodynamic drag problems had been encountered. The Pentagon says that the Soviets have begun deploying Flanker both to strategic and home defense forces.

Another Soviet "heavy metal" fighter — the MiG-31 Foxhound — is also in production. More than 150 have been deployed for home air defense, according to the Pentagon.

Foxhound was developed in parallel with Flanker, possibly as an insurance against failure of the more radical Sukhoi design. It is a major redesign of the Foxbat interceptor/reconnaissance aircraft, which, despite its great speed (supersonic at high altitude), is useless for air combat because of poor maneuverability.

All three new Soviet fighters have state-of-the-art aerodynamics, big radars and advanced new missiles. The Pentagon credits all three with "look-down, shoot-down" capability against low-flying attack aircraft. This means that their radars and missiles can discriminate between targets and the background clutter of the surface over which they are flying.

While Foxhound is optimized for the interception of Western strike aircraft, such as the F-111, Tornado and B-1B, with new long-range (80 miles) missiles, both Fulcrum and Flanker represent a significant tactical air-combat threat. They are greatly superior to MiG-23 Floggers, which, in Libyan hands, have been trounced by U.S. Navy Tomcats.

"Strategic aviation is making a strong comeback in the Soviet Union," the Pentagon says. Besides maintaining superiority over the new Soviet fighters, and their successors, in any conflict, ATF would also have to deal with various attack aircraft.

Known types range from 400 obsolete Badgers and obsolescent Blenders, through the swing-wing Fencer in the F-111 class (450 have been built and it is still in

production) to the bigger swing-wing Backfire, which is described by the Pentagon as "formidable" in the European and Asian context. About 160 are in service, and about 30 are being built each year.

Even the old Bear turboprop is back in production, but now carries AS-15 cruise missiles that will also be among the weapons options for the Blackjack strategic bomber. This Rockwell B-1B look-alike is being flight-tested for possible entry into service next year.

Besides the classic fighter attributes of maneuverability, firepower and speed, the ATF design will stress two less obvious features in its bid to reaffirm Western air superiority — stealth and reliability — both of which will exploit U.S. technological advances.

STEALTH is the art of reducing the chances of an enemy seeing you on radar or by electro-optical means — usually infrared — before you see him.

A high-tech extension of camouflage, stealth will be achieved in part by blending the aircraft into as smooth and unified a shape as possible, commensurate with other design objectives. This will help to disperse radar beams rather than reflect them back to searching enemy radar.

Fiber-reinforced plastic composite structures, which are chosen for their light weight and high strength, will also play a major stealth role because they are poor radar reflectors. Air-intake design will also be critical. Today's typical square-cut shapes can act like the radar-reflection augmentors that sailors fit to their yachts.

Furthermore, ATF engines will be so powerful that supersonic cruise and most combat maneuvering will be performed without need for afterburner and its heightened infrared signature. This also minimizes fuel consumption to help ATF achieve twice the combat radius and endurance of the F-15, enabling it to engage enemy fighters over their own territory.

Reliability also helps to maximize air combat time per dollar. The U.S. Air Force specification calls for ATF to be twice as reliable as the F-16 and to have drastically reduced demands on spare parts and external electronic test equipment. Currently, a fully loaded C-141 jet freighter is needed to support every dozen F-15s deployed away from base. ATF must also be tolerant to battle damage.

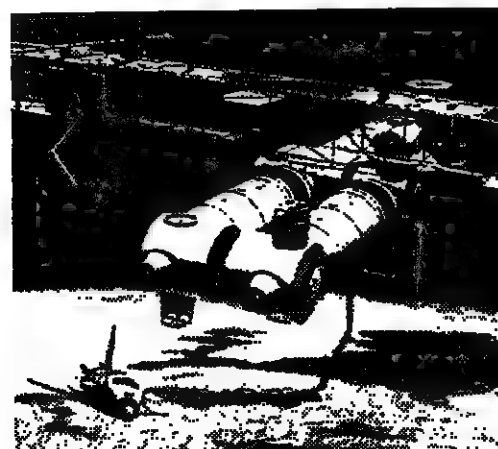
The key reliability technology is VHSIC (very high-speed integrated circuitry) which was developed in the United States to pack 100 times more digital computing power on a chip than conventional micro-electronics.

Not only do these VHSIC chips promise great reliability, but identical "common module" VHSIC circuits will be fitted to different ATF electronic subsystems, further reducing requirements for spares.

VHSIC computing power will enable distributed processing to be undertaken within radar, navigation, electronic warfare and flight-control systems, thus reducing the need for central computers, which are vulnerable to battle damage. enable ATF flight controls to be "self-repairing," that is, if elements are disabled, the remainder will work out how to fly the aircraft and indicate to the pilot what missions can still be undertaken.

PETER MIDDLETON is associate editor of Flight International magazine.

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Tilt-Rotor May Clear The Snarl

By Mark Patiky

WASHINGTON — If you are fuming over a possible missed flight while stranded in a traffic jam on the Brooklyn-Queens Expressway to New York's John F. Kennedy Airport, the autoroute to Orly in Paris, or the M4 to Heathrow in London, take heart. Your plane is probably just as delayed. This is a fact of modern life.

The public is flying more, and everyone wants to arrive in the morning and return home by nightfall. Add to that the limited capacity of most major airports, the increasing strain on air traffic control systems, plus airport distances requiring longer surface jousts than scheduled air times, and you have a reason for discontent.

By 1995, New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase over the current 78 million passengers, a situation regarded by one industry observer as "a prescription for chaos."

One solution to this problem lies in the tilt-rotor, an aircraft combining helicopter maneuverability and airplane cruise speeds and range. This vehicle can span distances such as those between London and Paris at 350 miles (564 kilometers) an hour and land vertically at a city-center heliport, eliminating highway snarls and crowded airport terminals.

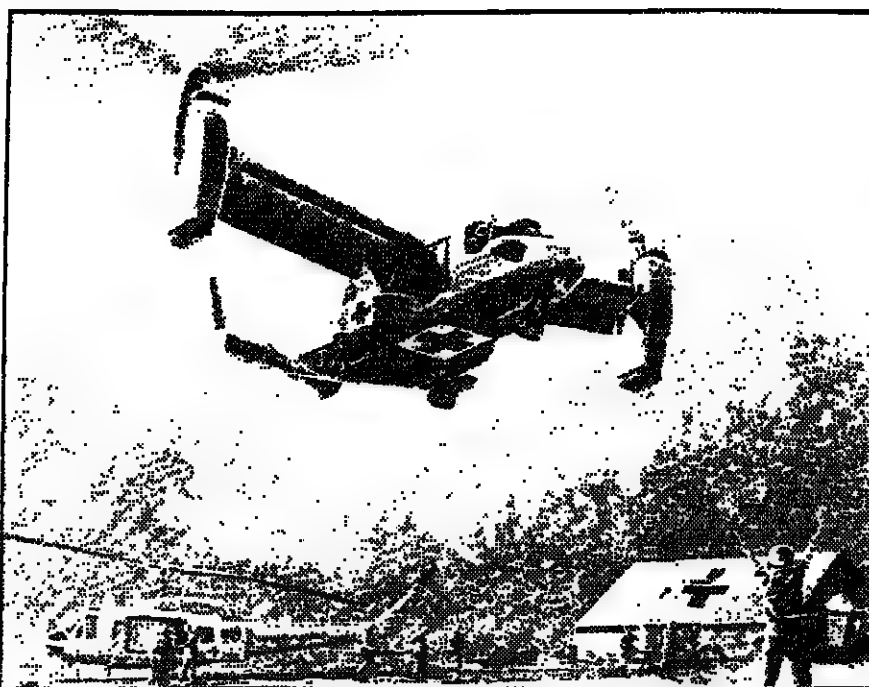
Such an aircraft is part of a \$2.5 billion joint U.S. venture between Bell Helicopter Textron and Boeing Vertol Company. Known as the V-22 Osprey, the full-scale development now in progress for the army, navy, air force and marines will be the world's first production — versus experimental — tilt-rotor.

Scheduled for its inaugural flight by February 1988, initial military deliveries are expected in 1991.

The aircraft can stand poised in a space no larger than an average parking lot. With two sets of 38-foot (11.5-meter) diameter, jet-powered propellers facing skyward, it will take off vertically like a helicopter. Then, after accelerating into horizontal flight, it will tilt its engine pods forward 90 degrees and travel skyward as a propeller. The aircraft can climb to 30,000 feet (9,150 meters) and cruise at well over 300 miles an hour.

Once at its destination, the engines will begin their reverse rotation and the craft will land gently. Quieter than a helicopter and equally maneuverable, the tilt-rotor's payload, range, speed and economy rival that of a turboprop airliner.

This "heliplane" draws on about 50 years of experimentation together with Bell's experience on a similar, proof-of-concept, tilt-rotor known as the XV-15, a research aircraft that Bell has been flying for the last 10 years.



The tilt-rotor will take off vertically and cruise at over 300 miles per hour.

The V-22 production version has only recently become an economic reality, thanks to an amalgam of emerging technologies, such as complete computer aided design, non-metallic, composite materials and construction techniques, such as those used in the globe-circling Rutan Voyager, fuel-efficient turbine engine development, electronic flight control systems and associated aerodynamic advances.

Fifty-seven feet long and weighing 40,000 pounds (18,182 kilograms), the 34-rop V-22

New York City airports are anticipating a 40 percent increase in traffic.

is a purely military venture. It is intended to replace fleets of old-technology helicopters no longer capable of meeting the needs of modern warfare. Because of the multibillion-dollar development funding necessary, an initial military market was the only practical route.

Once production is ready, however, the price per unit based on the 1,300 ordered under a joint services contract will be approximately \$16 million each.

This figure broaches the possibility of a commercial V-22. Such a civilian craft would probably be slightly more expensive due to smaller production volumes and the need for a pressurized cabin. Would a \$16 million, 44-seat commuter aircraft have market viability? Necessarily high fares, possibly double current

short-haul rates, might curb passenger popularity.

Program chiefs at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration investigating a civilian tilt-rotor argue that, as with Concorde, time saving is a more critical business requirement than ticket saving.

Bell says a civilian version of the V-22 with a pressurized cabin and 36 to 44 seats would weigh about 44,000 pounds, have a range of 750 miles, cruise at 350 mph and could be flying by 1995. Such an intercity commuter plane could cut average travel time by one-third to a half, NASA officials say.

It is estimated that 50 percent to 70 percent of most airport travelers are moving less than 500 miles, an ideal range for the intercity tilt-rotor. A 44-seat commuter version would relieve airport and highway congestion by diverting a high percentage of air traffic from major hubs.

Helicopters, for example, can only fly routes economically that are less than 50 miles to 75 miles long. They cannot provide the load capacity, range, speed, comfort level or fuel efficiency demanded in the intercity market.

The tilt-rotor opens the possibility of air transportation to deep-water oil rigs, smaller cities and towns without resources for capital-intensive airports, as well as to mountain vacation areas.

Europeans are equally enthusiastic. The European Future Advanced Rotorcraft (Eurofar), a five-nation cooperative involving seven manufacturers, is conducting a \$50 million design investigation on the feasibility of a European commercial tilt-rotor by the year 2000. Although Eurofar will be playing catch-up to the Bell-Boeing development, the effort underlines the importance of the tilt-rotor in answering a crucial future air travel need worldwide.

MARK PATIKY is a Washington-based journalist specializing in the aerospace industry and science technology.

Ariane Leads the Way to Maturity

By Kenneth R. Timmerman

PARIS — "The European Space Agency is a little brother that has grown up," said Jean-Jacques Dordain, a top ESA official.

From its infancy 30 years ago, Europe has grown into a mature and inventive space power. Today, Mr. Dordain said, the European space industry has come up to the same technological level as that of the United States and the Soviet Union, "even if we aren't that big."

In 1985, ESA members decided on an ambitious suite of projects. Not happy to become mere passengers aboard the space shuttle of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration or guest scientists aboard the U.S. space station, the Europeans decided to build their own shuttle, the Hermes, and an orbital platform, the Columbus, as well as a more powerful rocket to send them aloft.

The three projects, costing \$5.4 billion, should become skyborne in the mid-1990s, bringing Europe into the era of manned space flight.

The European space program had a hard time getting started. Its first joint rocket project, Europa-1, went through nine successive launch failures before it was finally abandoned in 1969, while the budget bickering that ensued nearly doomed space cooperation altogether.

Although France launched a national satellite in 1965, and Sweden began using surplus Nike and Orion sounding rockets to launch scientific payloads into near space a year later, no European country could muster the finances necessary to pursue a major space program alone.

As a result, in 1973, 11 countries — Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, West Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland — founded the European Space Agency. The members decided to limit their efforts to unmanned space flight — telecommunications satellites and especially the Ariane launch vehicle.

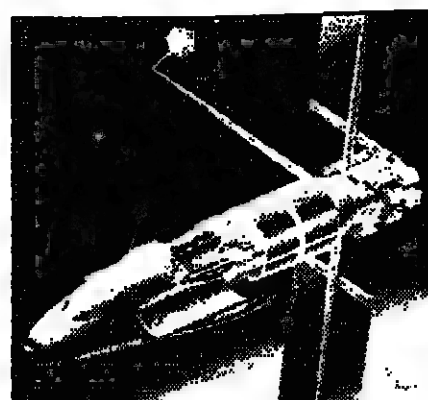
As the ESA spokesman, Jean-Paul Pallé, said, "We were never looking to put a man on the moon."

The ESA decision paid off. Despite two recent launch failures, the Ariane rocket has become a commercial success and is booked through 1990. The current backlog of 46 firm satellite launch contracts is worth 14.9 billion French francs (\$2.5 billion).

Twenty-two launch reservations have been recorded since January 1986. However, Ariane's international sales director, Klaus Iserland, said that the explosion of the U.S. shuttle Challenger in January 1986 "has not altered our market position; today we have 50 percent of the commercial satellite market in the West, and this has been the case for the past three years."

As a result, Ariane's private venture set up to manage the launch business, has become a money-making venture. Only eight years after its first successful launch, not only did Ariane's first paying off Ariane development costs last September, it has also branched out into the lucrative — and risky — space insurance business with a wholly owned subsidiary company, S3R.

Ariane flights have been suspended since an



Drawing of the Hermes space plane docking with an orbiting station.

ignition failure in the third-stage engines caused the 18th flight to abort in May 1986. The next flight was scheduled for February, but tests of a redesigned third-stage engine uncovered an overheating problem in the fuel pump and are expected to delay the 19th flight until late August or early September.

Despite the additional delay, Ariane production continues at a rate of eight launches per year, and the larger capacity Ariane-4 is scheduled to make its first flight early next year. If all goes well, Ariane will make eight commercial launches in 1988, nine in 1989, and nine in 1990.

Frédéric d'Allest, the chairman of Ariane-space, said that there can be no doubt that Europe has come of age.

"Today, Ariane is the first commercial launcher in the world, SPOT is the best commercial earth observation satellite, and we have no complexes about becoming a power capable of launching its own space station," he said.

Ariane's success has opened up new horizons for the European space industry, which no longer sees itself as merely an adjunct to NASA. As the growing plethora of communications satellites shows, the commercialization of space has already begun.

"But space is not just a commercial venture," Mr. d'Allest pointed out. "It is also a technological exploit."

Among other European high-tech exploits is a "hypersonic" aircraft currently under development in both Britain and France. British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce have joined forces to propose what they call a revolutionary new rocket engine that will allow a commercial airliner to take off from existing airports and then enter near-Earth orbit, accelerating to speeds approaching 10 times the speed of sound.

A similar project is being explored by a secret design team of 20 researchers at Aérospatiale in France. Dubbed the *avion de grande vitesse*, or high-speed aircraft, the Aérospatiale project is unique because its highly efficient ramjet will generate enough thrust to develop speeds of Mach 5, more than 3,100 miles per hour (5,000 kilometers per hour) while remaining within the Earth's atmosphere. By thus avoiding the weightlessness of outer space, the plane promises greater passenger comfort and

lower cost than its future trans-atmospheric competitors.

As with the Ariane rocket, neither Britain nor France can afford to develop a hypersonic commercial airliner alone. But their advanced research into aerodynamics and new propulsion systems could be pooled later into a joint development program.

The hypersonic planes are not expected to fly before 2015. In the meantime, the French are continuing to work on a followup to Concorde that will fly at 2,200 kilometers per hour (Mach 2.2).

An Aérospatiale spokesman said that although this supersonic transporter will use "basically the same technology as exists today, it will be much larger than Concorde and carry up to 300 passengers, with a range of 8,000 to 10,000 kilometers."

Today, European space technology has advanced to such an extent that the Europeans now rival their American counterparts in certain fields. Communications satellites from France and Sweden have begun to compete on the Third World market.

Even in photo reconnaissance and spy satellites, an area of long-standing weakness, the Europeans are beginning to catch up.

After years of hesitation, the French recently decided to build their own military observation satellite, widely believed to be an upgraded version of the commercial SPOT satellite.

In Britain, a top-secret program to build a listening satellite stationed over the Soviet Union was revealed by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

The British project, called Zircon, will cost upward of £400 million (\$640 million) and may go aloft next year.

According to a BBC program that was banned from the air in January, Zircon will be disguised as one of Britain's Skylink military communications satellites and will be capable of intercepting telephone and radio communications inside the Soviet Union and beaming them back to ground-based receiving stations — a capability long available to the United States.

Europe's commercial satellite business will also get a boost once the Columbus space station is launched near the end of the century.

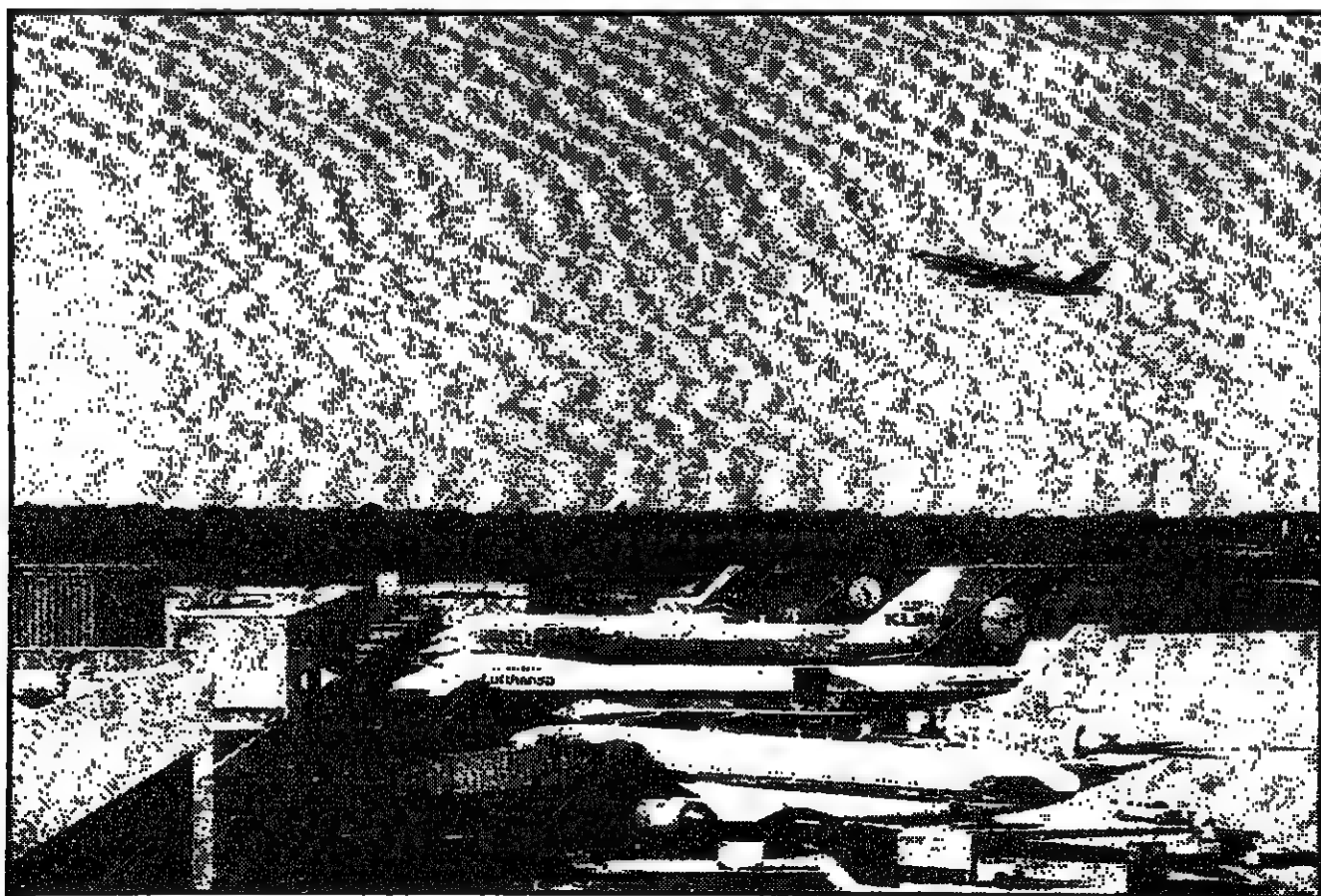
Aerospace executives in France, Britain, West Germany and Sweden are already looking forward to the day when strings of European-made satellites, tethered on ultra-strong composite threads as fine as a spider's web, will follow Columbus around on Earth orbit.

"Tethering" the satellites means they can be serviced while in orbit, thus prolonging their life.

Mr. Dordain of ESA believes that Columbus will open up a new field in the not-so-distant future: that of commercial space production. New alloys, vaccines, crystals and other products difficult to manufacture on Earth could be made in space, using totally automated production modules stationed in permanent Earth orbit.

KENNETH R. TIMMERMAN, associate editor for the Washington-based *Journal of Defense and Diplomacy*, is the author of "Fanning the Flame," a study about arms sales to Iraq and Iran.

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<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$195,415,000</p> <p>NORTHWEST</p> <p>Sale and Leaseback of One Boeing 747-300 Aircraft and Two Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$170,871,701</p> <p>AA American Airlines</p> <p>Finance Lease of Four Boeing 767-223ER Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>
<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$58,181,322</p> <p>AA American Airlines</p> <p>Finance Lease of Three McDonnell Douglas DC-9-82 Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$90,000,000</p> <p>NORTHWEST</p> <p>Leveraged Lease Financing of One Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p>DCI Inc. (Equity Investor)</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>
<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$45,809,700</p> <p>CAAC</p> <p>Department of International Affairs of Civil Aviation Administration of China People's Republic of China Cross-Border Lease Financing of Three British Aerospace 146-100 Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>	<p>This announcement appears as a matter of record only</p> <p>\$90,000,000</p> <p>NORTHWEST</p> <p>Leveraged Lease Financing of One Boeing 747-251B Aircraft</p> <p>The undersigned arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction and arranged the participation of one or more lenders in the transaction.</p> <p>Bankers Trust Company</p>

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Handwritten note: (Handwritten signature)

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Perrier Agrees to Buy Big U.S. Water Bottler

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Perrier Group of America, a subsidiary of France's Source Perrier, said Monday that it had agreed to buy BCI Arrowhead Drinking Water Co., the largest processor and distributor of bottled water in the United States.

The purchase of BCI Arrowhead from Beatrice Co. would more than double Perrier's U.S. water sales to about \$460 million a year and serve to consolidate its grip on a fast-growing product category, according to industry observers.

The price was not disclosed. An industry source said Beatrice had initially asked "upwards of \$500 million" for BCI Arrowhead, based in Monterey Park, California.

In Paris, a spokesman for Source Perrier said the acquisition would be financed through an international investment group led by Société Générale.

BCI Holdings Corp., which acquired Beatrice Co. in April of last year, put the water business on the block late in 1986.

Perrier Group of America, based in Greenwich, Connecticut, said it had signed a definitive agreement for the purchase, which is subject to U.S. regulatory approval.

BCI Arrowhead processes and distributes the Arrowhead brand in California; the Ozarka brand in Texas and the Great Bear brand in New Jersey.

For Perrier, the BCI Arrowhead purchase represents a major commitment to the noncarbonated bottled water business, according to William Deal, executive director of the International Bottled Water Association.

Perrier's U.S. unit has concentrated on marketing the Perrier brand sparkling water, which is bottled in France. Products sold under that brand represent about

\$200 million in annual sales, according to industry estimates.

However, in recent years, the company has moved into the non-carbonated domestic sector, buying small regional brands: Calistoga Mineral Water of California, Oasis Water Co. of Texas and Poland Springs of Maine. This year, it purchased Zephyr Hill of Florida.

Total U.S. sales of bottled water were about \$1.4 billion last year. Since 1976, the industry's size has tripled in sales and volume. Mr. Deal noted that most of the growth has occurred in California, where one-third of all homes now regularly purchase bottled water, versus about one of 15 homes throughout the rest of the country.

In 1986, Source Perrier's net earnings rose to 250 million francs (\$41.7 million) from 220 million francs in 1985. However, sales, partially affected by the fall of the dollar, declined to 10.3 billion francs from 10.5 billion in 1985.

Last year, Source Perrier bought control of Dairy Fresh, a California-based cheese retailer. Last summer, Perrier gained distribution rights to Roquestort brand cheeses.

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Dynamics Plans To Build 18 Atlas Launchers

The Associated Press

PARIS — General Dynamics Corp. said Monday that it would build 18 new Atlas Centaur launch vehicles for commercial use requiring an investment of about \$100 million.

Three customers have made reservations for commercial Atlas Centaur satellite launches, which are to begin in 1989, the U.S. defense contractor said at the Paris air show.

Under the Atlas Centaur commercial program, customers buy the launchers and the launch services directly from General Dynamics. The cost per customer will be about \$59 million, the company said.

General Dynamics offers a guaranteed reflight, at no additional cost, if there is a failure. The new launch vehicles will be built at General Dynamics' space systems division in San Diego, California, and will be launched from Cape Canaveral, Florida, under an agreement with the U.S. space agency.

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Bank of Montreal to Reject Amoco's Offer for Dome

Reuters

OTTAWA — Bank of Montreal, a major creditor of Dome Petroleum Ltd., said Monday it would reject Amoco Corp.'s \$1.1 billion dollar (\$3.8 billion) takeover bid for the Canadian oil company, effectively thwarting the current merger accord.

An interim agreement has been signed, but must be approved by Dome's shareholders, creditors and the government agency that monitors foreign takeovers.

"We will not accept either the amount or the quality of securities being offered in exchange for our current" loan position, Carson Stratton, the bank's vice president, said in a statement to a Canadian parliamentary committee.

Mr. Stratton said that the Bank of Montreal was not satisfied that Dome's management had acted to maximize the proceeds that would be realized from the sale of the company.

Dome has 6.2 billion dollars in debt on assets of 4.95 billion dollars. Bank of Montreal, Royal Bank of Canada and Toronto-Dominion, which together are owed 1.8 billion dollars, had demanded that Amoco

restructure its proposals to give secured creditors an average of 88.5 Canadian cents on the dollar and unsecured creditors 35 cents on the dollar.

Mr. Stratton criticized Amoco's repeated statements that its offer is not negotiable.

He said he was worried that if the banks fail to accept the offer, Dome would suspend further payments to secured creditors after June 30, increasing the risk of bankruptcy.

In Calgary, Alberta, Dome said it would not comment directly on the statement by Bank of Montreal.

"Our primary lenders have until June 30 to accept or reject the bid," said a spokesman, David McCassey. "Our chairman has said he is confident they will accept it and we will make no premature statement until then."

Mr. Stratton said he believed that other companies would come forward to make a bid for Dome because of the company's substantial assets.

He said that the Bank of Montreal would agree to extend the June 30 deadline to allow other bidders to come forward or to allow negotiation of Amoco's offer.

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Britain Affirms Its Plans to Privatize Airport Authority

United Press International

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government announced Monday that it would press ahead with its privatization program by offering shares in British Airports Authority, which runs seven airports.

Paul Channon, the transport minister, said that the shares would go on sale in July.

The offering is expected to raise at least £1 billion (\$1.65 billion).

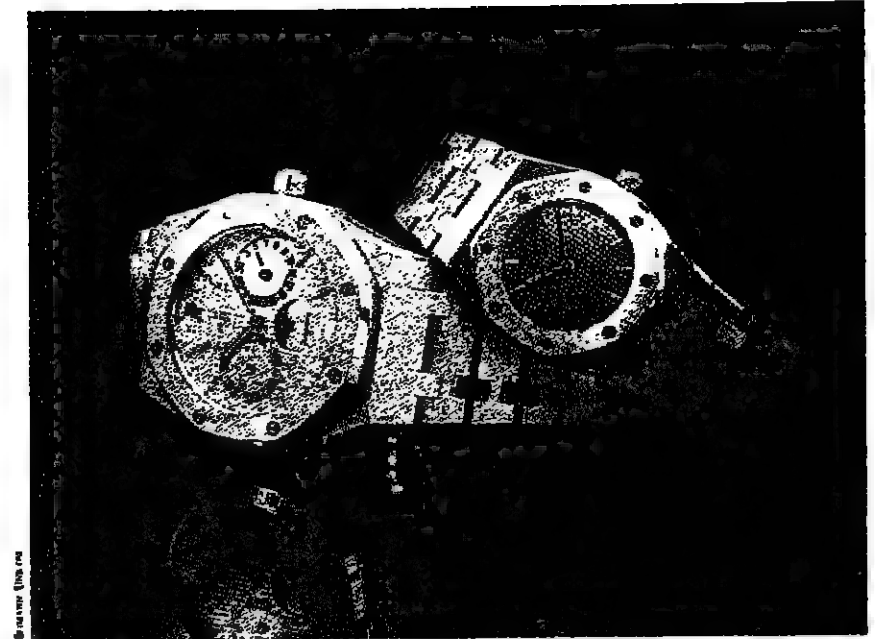
The announcement came as BAA, whose airports include London's Heathrow and Gatwick, announced a pre-tax profit of £124 million for 1986, up a slight 2 percent from £122 million from 1985.

The authority said that 53.3 million passengers used the seven British airports, a 3.7 percent

increase from the previous year. Mr. Channon said that the prospectus for the sale of the airport authority would be issued Monday.

The Conservative government of Mrs. Thatcher, who won reelection to a third five-year term Thursday, has privatized British Gas, British Airways, British Telecom, Trustee Savings Bank and aero-engine maker Rolls-Royce PLC.

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Norsk Delays Oil Field Work

Reuters

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S said Monday that it had delayed for tax reasons the 7 billion kroner (\$1.05 billion) second-phase development of the Oseberg oil field.

Norsk Hydro asked the Finance Ministry in April to ease taxes on North Sea commercial fields not producing as of Jan. 1, 1986. On Monday, a Norsk spokesman said the ministry had refused, so phase two could not begin production in 1990 as planned. Company sources estimated that the delay could be up to two years. Norsk Hydro operates the field for a consortium led by Statoil.

Oil companies argue that there is a heavier tax burden on fields under development than on existing fields.

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Singapore to Sell 5% of Airline to Public

Reuters

SINGAPORE — Temasek Holdings Pte., a government investment arm, will sell at least 30 million shares, or 5 percent, of Singapore Airlines Ltd. to the public at 13 Singapore dollars (\$6.16) a share, Temasek's deputy chairman said Monday.

Hwang Peng Yuan said the amount will reduce Temasek's holdings to 58 percent.

Mr. Hwang said that, subject to demand, Temasek was prepared to offer an additional 30 million shares.

He said he was confident that overseas and local investors would absorb the 30 million shares, worth about 390 million dollars, "but, if the amount is increased to 60 million shares, I don't know."

Temasek plans to divert about half its shares in SIA by offering them to the public from this year in tranches of 5 percent to 10 percent every one to two years.

Monday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect later trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
A										
10	394	184	ABN O			16	30	21	29	29
12	126	106	ACI pf				30	21	29	29
13	126	106	ACI pf	1.28	6.3	8.3	30	21	29	29
14	14	14	ADP	1.36	1.3	31	30	21	29	29
14	14	14	ADP				30	21	29	29
31	31	31	ARC				30	21	29	29
31	31	31	AT	1.19	3.2	8.2	152	102	214	214
31	31	31	AT				152	102	214	214
10	10	10	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
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14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
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14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	214	214
14	14	14	AT				152	102	21	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52-Week	High	Low	Close
27%	24%	21%	A-ONE BC				30%	27%	24%	21%
26%	23%	20%	Amoco	4%	3	10	30%	27%	24%	21%
25%	22%	19%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
24%	21%	18%	Amstar	4.0	3.0	4	30%	27%	24%	21%
23%	20%	17%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
22%	19%	16%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
21%	18%	15%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
20%	17%	14%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
19%	16%	13%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
18%	15%	12%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
17%	14%	11%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
16%	13%	10%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
15%	12%	9%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
14%	11%	8%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
13%	10%	7%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
12%	9%	6%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
11%	8%	5%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
10%	7%	4%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
9%	6%	3%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
8%	5%	2%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
7%	4%	1%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
6%	3%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
5%	2%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
4%	1%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
3%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
2%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
1%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
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0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%	21%
0%	0%	0%	Amstar				30%	27%	24%</	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.</						

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
24 1/2	19	19	EsinCo	1.00	4.6	13	297	41	24	24 1/2
44 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	Essex	1.00	4.6	13	297	41	24	24 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21	21	22 1/2
12 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	EnbCor				7	21		

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2	1.3	8	100	14 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
10	14 1/2	12 1/2	Palatin	2</						

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Change
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week	High	Low	Close	Change
24%	14%	14%	KleerV				180	15%	11%	27%	+
24%	14%	14%	KonerC	2.40	7.41	25	20%	12%	12%	27%	+
L											
3%	1%	1%	LSB Ind				220	10.4	31	4	2%
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
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2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%	1%	LABORG				21	21%	24%	21%	+
2%	1%</										

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term	Issuer/Note	Amount	Rate	Term
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52-Week

Run silent, run deep.

Quietly and smoothly our financial talents flow through our many financial institutions in 64 countries.

From their source in France, where we deal with some 300,000 corporate clients, great and small. Including well over 200 of the top 250 French groups.

On through Europe, to the City of London, where our financial acumen runs through our own commercial and merchant banking institutions.

We are in the main stream of international finance.

That's why we have become a world leader in property leasing. And one of the two main French banks for Eurobonds, with a specialized subsidiary based in London.

The funds we manage in French Unit Trusts and Mutual Funds have increased tenfold in 5 years.

Channelling our activities into 4 major holding companies, each a distinct subgroup: banking, finance, industrial and commercial investment, and property.

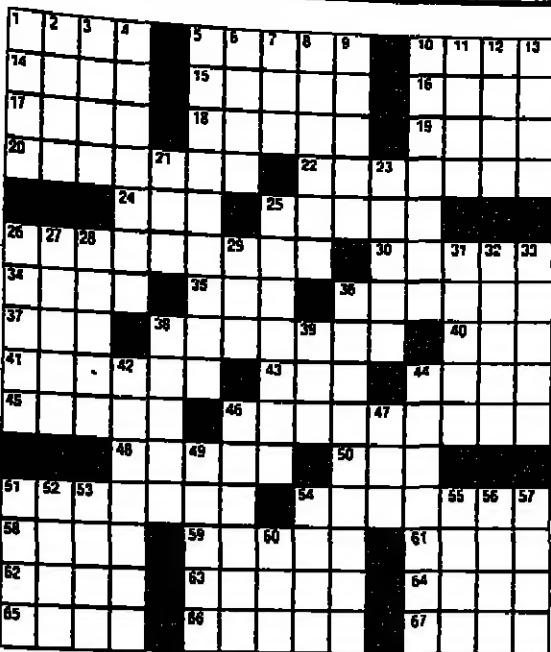
Drawing on our experience as banker to the French government for international borrowings. Acting as financial advisor to many of the major French groups currently being privatised.

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Others may make a splash, but Société Générale runs silent and runs deep. And with more than a touch of talent.

Non French Institutional Investors requiring information should call our Institutional Investors Department, Paris : 1.40.98.45.39.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE



ACROSS

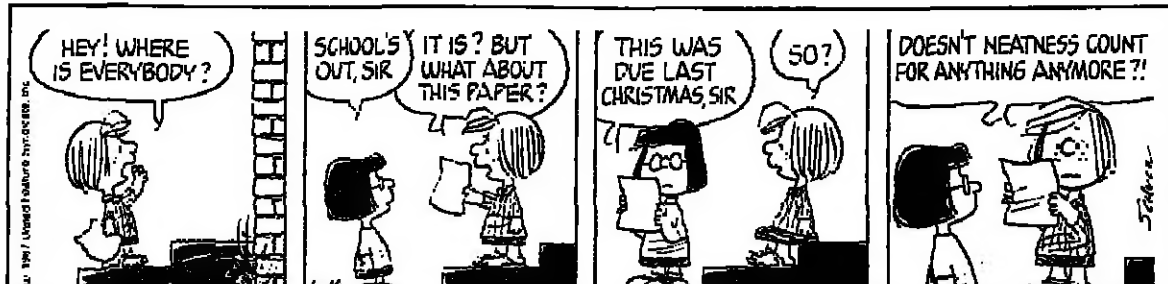
1 Mop
5 Camer, etc.
10 Chesterfield or blazer
14 A Mitchell plantation
15 Bizarre
16 Gymnast Korbut
17 Enthusiastic
18 Beginning
19 Close
20 Pragmatic person
22 Movie fare
24 Put to good use
25 "Macabre"
26 Dorsett feat
30 Tows
34 Good-looking man: slang
35 Lode
36 Phone
37 Pulver, for one: abbr.
38 Capistrano visitor
40 Kind of angle
41 He cometh onstage
43 Gehrig or Groza
44 Elem.-sch. head

DOWN

1 Have the lead
2 Billow
3 Operatic show-stopper
4 Misfortune
5 Pillow filling
6 Em or Pittypat
7 That thing's missing too
9 Mother or Anya
10 Hide
11 Butterine
12 Gelling substance
13 Mountain lake

21 Somewhat again
23 "Shucks!"
25 Talk about repeatedly
26 Churchill's
27 Part of a pound
28 Ind name
29 "pro nobis"
31 Very
32 Sensational
33 Backbone
36 NASA
38 More rational
39 Moo
42 No longer single
44 Apportion
46 Postprandial
47 Divinity
48 "bleu!"
51 Spade and Hill
52 Words of understanding
53 Diminutive ending
54 Neighborhood
55 Writer
56 Wood strip
57 Pearl Buck book
60 Arkark's tidbit

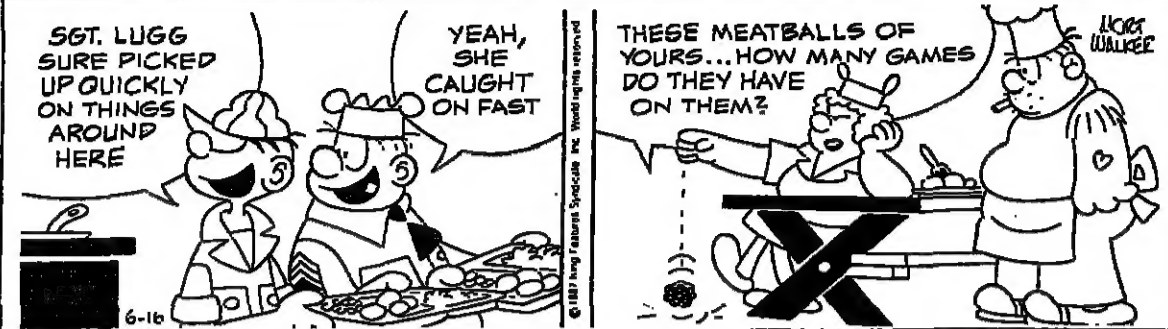
PEANUTS



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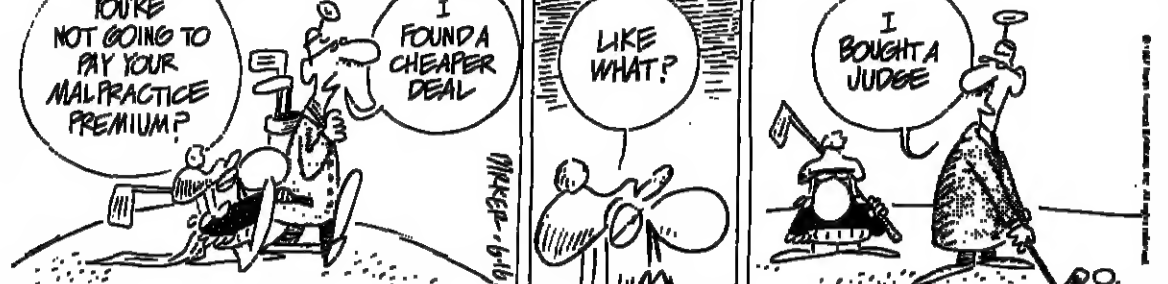
BEEBLE BAILEY



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WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

ALVAREZ: Adventures of a Physicist

By Luis W. Alvarez. 292 pages. \$19.95.

RABI: Scientist and Citizen

By John S. Rigden. 302 pages. \$21.95. Both published by Basic Books, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Alan Lightman

ONE senses Luis Alvarez's deep regret that he has been praised only by the world of physicists alive, that Rutherford and Faraday and Newton cannot find their way to Berkeley to celebrate his work. Resigned to present and future admirers, Alvarez tells us in his autobiography, "Alvarez," that he had the longest Nobel Prize citation ever, was the first physicist to win the National Medal of Science, the first civilian to land an airplane under radar control (using the first ground-controlled approach system, which he invented). Once our eyes have adjusted to this incandescent egotism, we indeed see a genius who eventually endears himself with astonishing honesty.

Beyond its self-portrait, "Alvarez" provides an exceptionally clear view of the world of science. Still active in his mid-70s, Alvarez is already a legend. He has been unconventional. If Alvarez had only perfected the hydrogen bubble chamber to track subatomic particles, transformed the cyclotron into a working tool, discovered the capture of electrons by atomic nuclei, and helped develop

radar, he would be remembered. But, like a grand chess master, he has stunned the crowd with some totally unexpected moves. He developed a method for "X-raying" Egyptian pyramids (using cosmic rays from space instead of X-rays from the lab), so that hidden chambers could be located from the outside. With his geologist son, Walter, he discovered an anomalous layer of iridium deposited in rocks at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary, when the dinosaurs died out. Then he helped propose that the iridium had come from a giant asteroid, which threw dust in the air and blocked out the sun for several years.

Luis Alvarez's apparent lack of interest in anything not physics is matched by the multiple passions of I.I. Rabi, who might leave the lab to go to the opera and who is the subject of John Rigden's well-researched biography, "Rabi." Rabi won his Nobel Prize in physics in 1944, for developing new methods for measuring the magnetic properties of atomic nuclei. Born in 1898 in Eastern Europe and brought up as an Orthodox Jew in Brooklyn, Rabi resolved in college never to read in the subjects he was taking courses. If he was taking a course in chemistry, he might be reading Freud. Although religion was eventually transcended by physics, God remained a symbol for truth. Whenever one of Rabi's students came to him with a scientific project, Rabi asked only one question: "Will it bring you nearer to God?" The students always understood what he meant.

Some of Rabi's greatest discoveries were made because of his laziness and distaste for details. He invented the technique of reversing the magnetic fields along the path of particles in molecular beams because this new procedure allowed a quick determination of nuclear spins, without any calculations. Rabi complains that the old way of making this measurement required that you "sit down and just calculate it from the data points. . . . That didn't please me, it seemed to me a tedious sort of thing."

One is struck by the contrasts between Rabi and Alvarez. Rabi opposed the atomic bomb, Rabi used the prestige of his Nobel to cause causes, Alvarez refused to sign petitions for fear of being used. Rabi left active research after World War II to become a statesman of science. Alvarez could never stop doing physics.

Alan Lightman, an astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Institution who teaches at Harvard, wrote "A Modern Day Yankee in a Connecticut Court." He wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE Max Euwe Memorial tournament in Amsterdam, celebrating the birthday of the late world champion from the Netherlands, ended in a tie between another former world champion, Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and Jan Timman, currently the top Dutch grandmaster.

Each scored 4-2 in the elite double round invitational competition.

Viktor Korneich of Switzerland, erstwhile challenger of Karpov, was third with 2½-3½. The Dutch grandmaster John Van der Wiel came last with a 1½-4½ tally. In one of his two games with Van der Wiel, Timman gave a logical demonstration of how White uses a spatial advantage against the King's Indian Defense.

White's Samisch System, by the scheme with 7...P-QR4, 9...N-N3, 10...P-P and 12...P-P to open lines in the center and on the queen's flank to create possibilities of a diverging White from concentrating all his forces in a mating RxBP defense by 38...RxB attack.

The trouble was that 10...P-P gave White allows no recourse against the powerful control of the center with a Maroczy bind. Moreover, the black knight at QN3



Position after 29... R-B1

compelled liquidation of a pair of rooks at moves 41-42. After 50 K-N5, there was no way for Black to put up a fight. Thus, 50...R-Q7: 51 K-B5, RxBP? Let White promote his QP after 42 K-K6. Van der Wiel gave up.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
1. P-Q4	1... P-Q4	11. P-Q4	11... P-Q4
2. P-Q4	2... P-Q4	12. P-Q4	12... P-Q4
3. P-Q4	3... P-Q4	13. P-Q4	13... P-Q4
4. P-Q4	4... P-Q4	14. P-Q4	14... P-Q4
5. P-Q4	5... P-Q4	15. P-Q4	15... P-Q4
6. P-Q4	6... P-Q4	16. P-Q4	16... P-Q4
7. P-Q4	7... P-Q4	17. P-Q4	17... P-Q4
8. P-Q4	8... P-Q4	18. P-Q4	18... P-Q4
9. P-Q4	9... P-Q4	19. P-Q4	19... P-Q4
10. P-Q4	10... P-Q4	20. P-Q4	20... P-Q4

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, June 15.

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Frankfurt
ABN 457.50	AA 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50

Weather

Europe	Asia	Africa	Latin America	North America	Middle East	Oceania
Amsterdam 17 16 15	Bangkok 27 26 25	Algiers 27 26 25	Buenos Aires 27 26 25	Atlanta 27 26 25	Amman 27 26 25	Auckland 17 16 15
Amsterdam 17 16 15	Bangkok 27 26 25	Algiers 27 26 25	Buenos Aires 27 26 25	Atlanta 27 26 25	Amman 27 26 25	Auckland 17 16 15
Amsterdam 17 16 15	Bangkok 27 26 25	Algiers 27 26 25	Buenos Aires 27 26 25	Atlanta 27 26 25	Amman 27 26 25	Auckland 17 16 15

Stocks

Amsterdam	London	Paris	Frankfurt
ABN 457.50	AA 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50

Stocks

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ABN 457.50	AA 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50
Alcatel 457.50	Alcatel 443.50	Alcatel 114.50	AGF 443.50

SPORTS

Balanced Lakers Spurt to Fourth Title in Eight Years

By Anthony Corton
Washington Post Service

INGLEWOOD, California — Stilted and stiff in the first two periods, the Los Angeles Lakers used an 18-2 burst at the start of

NBA FINALS: GAME 6

Sunday's second half as a springboard to their fourth National Basketball Association title in eight seasons. In defeating the Boston Celtics, 106-93, Los Angeles won the best-of-seven championship series by four games to two.

In Game 6, the defense limited Boston to 4-of-15 shooting in the third quarter and 37 second-half points. And the third-period spurt shook off the first-half blues and kicked in showtime, the Lakers buzzword for their last-break offense.

Not long afterward, most in the

sellout crowd of 17,505 got to shake a title, too — moving at midcourt with the team's dance troupe to a recording of Randy Newman's "I Love L.A."

The object of most of the affection was guard Earvin (Magic) Johnson, the league's most valuable player in the regular season and the unanimous choice for the same honor in the title series. In Game 6, the 6-foot-9 (2.05-meter) Johnson had 16 points, 19 assists and 8 rebounds.

The winners were led by Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's 32 points. Forward James Worthy added 22 and frontcourt reserve Mychal Thompson assured his place as one of the great all-time midseason acquisitions by contributing 15 points and 9 rebounds. Boston guard Dennis Johnson had a game-high 33 points. All-NBA forward Larry Bird was held

to 6-of-16 shooting from the field and finished with 16 points.

"We just went 'em down, and they couldn't keep up," said the Lakers' Johnson. "It was defense to the rebound to the break. They were getting one shot, and that shot was not the shot they wanted."

That wasn't the case in the first half. After losing two of three games in Boston last week, Los Angeles expected to return home and roll over the Celtics, who had lost the first two games of the series here by 13 and 19 points. The anticipation was so great that the notoriously late-arriving crowd was in place and cheering an hour before game time.

But perhaps the Lakers had spent too much time anticipating too. Johnson, who said he didn't sleep at all Saturday night, went 2-for-9 in the first half. The Celtics, beat up and hobbled for most of the post-

season, were playing as if they'd rediscovered the fountain of youth.

Center Robert Parish was recapturing his reputation as the best running big man in the league, hitting the wings for a pair of fast-break baskets. His backup, Bill Walton, had averaged just 3.5 minutes a game in the finals because of a broken foot; by halftime on Sunday he had played seven minutes in two appearances.

Hitting 50 percent of its shots, Boston took a 32-25 lead after the first quarter and a 56-51 advantage into the locker room at halftime. It seemed that what was — according to the calendar — the longest season in NBA history, would be extended at least two more days for a seventh and deciding game.

"We felt good, we were doing what we wanted to do," said Jimmy Rodgers, Boston's assistant coach. "There was no way to anticipate what would happen."

But gradually a picture started to form. Magic Johnson hit a driving lay-up and forward A.C. Green added two free throws to make the score 56-55. Boston, on the subsequent Celtics possession, forward Kevin McHale attempted a pass to guard Danny Ainge but it was batted away by Worthy.

The ball was headed out of bounds, but Worthy kept it in play with a head-first dive. Johnson re-

covered it with no defender in front of him, scoring on a dunk with 9:30 left in the third quarter and giving Los Angeles its first lead since 10-9, five minutes into the game.

After that, things continued to unravel for Boston. Parish turned the ball over; Ainge, who speedily kept the Lakers at bay with five three-point field goals in the Celtics' 123-108 victory in Game 5, missed two shots and then was called for an offensive foul.

That led to a jumper by Johnson, his first score from the perimeter in the game. It wasn't until the 7:40 mark that the Celtics finally scored in the second half (Dennis Johnson hitting a jumper), but they would go the next three and a half minutes before getting another basket. By that time they trailed, 69-60, and scored just eight more points in falling behind, 81-68.

"It would be nice to have that third quarter back, but you can't do it," said McHale. "I still thought we could put together an 8-0 run or something, but we never did. It was frustrating because we were right there and then we were all out of sync. We were forcing too much, trying too hard, trying to make something out of nothing."

"You could see what they were doing, but we just didn't have any answers for it," said Rodgers. "That's what they live on. You've

gotta shoot the ball well against them because that can cover a multitude of mistakes. But if you don't, then you've got problems because then they can run. And that's what they're all about."

At least that's the general perception of the Lakers, a one-dimensional image that was proven false over the course of the season. That was especially apparent in the playoffs — throughout the post-season the team's defense was perhaps more consistent than its offense — but applied to the regular season as well.

"I'm glad it's over," said Pat Riley, the winners' coach. "As a team we could feel the pressure begin to mount, and rightfully so. We had to win. I think we were in a no-win situation in the way the whole season and the playoffs developed. It's just a natural phenomenon on the favorite or the team that's supposed to do so well — the squeeze gets to you."

The pressures of the finals were a far cry from the start of the season, when most observers felt the Lakers dominance of the Western Conference had ended.

"I didn't think so," said Magic Johnson. "We were fast, we had inside people — we had everything. Usually there's something you have to work around. I never played on a team that had everything before."



Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who led the winners with 32 points, tightly guarded by Bill Walton during the first half of Game 6.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Championship

GAME 6

(AT Inglewood, California)

Team	W-L	pts	reb	ast	stl	blk
Bird	41-46	44	9	14	1	1
Johnson	41-46	32	19	8	2	1
Parish	41-46	16	2	4	1	1
Ainge	41-46	10	2	4	1	1
D.Johnson	41-46	11	14	5	1	1
Walton	41-46	16	1	2	1	1
K.D.	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Schilling	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Dave	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Roberts	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Vincini	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Werry	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	246	35-41	27-31	42	21	20

LOS ANGELES

W-L pts reb ast stl blk

Green	36	10-16	3	2	2	2
Worthy	36	22	7	2	2	2
Abdul-Jabbar	36	15-18	6-10	4	1	2
Johnson	36	12	5	8	1	2
Scott	36	4	2	1	1	2
McHale	36	4	2	1	1	2
Thompson	36	15	3	4	1	2
Cooper	36	3	1	1	1	2
Romble	36	1	1	1	1	2
Branch	36	1	1	1	1	2
Smek	36	1	1	1	1	2
McIntosh	36	1	1	1	1	2
Totals	240	45-83	16-28	42	22	18

THIRD-QUARTER

Score: Boston 55, Los Angeles 54

Time: 1:00, 0:59, 0:58, 0:57, 0:56, 0:55, 0:54, 0:53, 0:52, 0:51, 0:50, 0:49, 0:48, 0:47, 0:46, 0:45, 0:44, 0:43, 0:42, 0:41, 0:40, 0:39, 0:38, 0:37, 0:36, 0:35, 0:34, 0:33, 0:32, 0:31, 0:30, 0:29, 0:28, 0:27, 0:26, 0:25, 0:24, 0:23, 0:22, 0:21, 0:20, 0:19, 0:18, 0:17, 0:16, 0:15, 0:14, 0:13, 0:12, 0:11, 0:10, 0:09, 0:08, 0:07, 0:06, 0:05, 0:04, 0:03, 0:02, 0:01, 0:00

COMPOSITE BOX

PTS REB AST STL BLK

Bird	41-46	44	9	14	1	1
Johnson	41-46	32	19	8	2	1
Parish	41-46	16	2	4	1	1
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Walton	41-46	16	1	2	1	1
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Schilling	41-46	1	1	1	1	1
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Baseball

Sunday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
Minnesota	000 000 023-4 12 1	Toronto	000 000 021-8 9 8
New York	000 000 003-7 10 2	Baltimore	000 000 020-4 10 2
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ART BUCHWALD

Little Miss Shredder

WASHINGTON — When Fawn Hall testified last week to the congressional Infringe Committee, there were signs of envy in offices all over America. The signs had nothing to do with Hall's looks but rather with how she performed as Office North's secretary.

No one had ever seen a secretary who behaved like Hall, and after these hearings they may never see one again. Faithful, skilled and discreet beyond imagination, Fawn is the yardstick by which all future secretaries will be measured.

As might be expected, the National Security Council is having a difficult time finding a replacement for her.

"Miss Peters, if I asked you to shred my top-secret documents, would you do it?"

"I would if I had time, but I still haven't finished the A's on your Rolodex."

"Forget the Rolodex, I would like you to alter several pages of the most confidential material I have in my safe."

"I'd like to but it would be wrong, because I have a date with my boyfriend at 5 o'clock. Can't the altering wait over the weekend?"

"This is hush-hush stuff, Miss Peters. If anyone finds out what we're doing we could get 20 years."

Dance Named 'Streetcar' To Open Spoleto Festival

The Associated Press

ROME — A dance version of Tennessee Williams' play, "A Streetcar Named Desire," by the Stuttgart Ballet, choreographed by John Neumeier, will open Gian Carlo Menotti's Festival of Two Worlds June 24-July 12 in Spoleto. In all, there will be 63 productions. Menotti founded the festival in 1957. He took the festival to Charleston, South Carolina, in 1977, to realize his idea of the two worlds, and last year expanded it to include Melbourne.

'Buddy' Films: A New Twist

By Michael E. Ross
New York Times Service

In the recent film "Lethal Weapon," the two protagonists (Danny Glover and Mel Gibson) meet for the first time in a manner that is a painful but apt metaphor for much of race relations today: volatile, contentious, explosive, both men victims of mistaken identity.

From this beginning, however, the two men develop an on-the-job friendship that forms the emotional glue of the film. It is the latest manifestation of one of Hollywood's oldest and most successful conventions: the buddy film.

Such alliances are nothing new; they are part of a wide range of films, from "The Defiant Ones" to "Beverly Hills Cop II," that inhabit the American cinematic landscape. What is new, or at least relatively unexplored, is the suggestion of a subtle shift in Hollywood's perception of the black-white experience in the United States. What we are seeing is a variation on an established theme: the buddy film as a racial phenomenon, the buddy system revisited.

Such films have generated differing opinions on whether they are a celebration of the chemistry between two stars who just happen to be of different races — or deliberate calculations, intended to capitalize on the big audience that is possible.

Several recent films, successful at the box office, if not always in the estimation of critics, suggest a pattern of casting at work, if not an outright formula.

"Stir Crazy" (1980), Richard Pryor and Gene Wilder starred in this comedy about two bank employees bawling their way into prison after being implicated in a robbery.

"48 Hrs." (1982), Eddie Murphy and Nick Nolte starred in this crime adventure story of a San Francisco cop (Nolte) forced to form a fragile alliance with a streetwise convict (Murphy). Directed by Walter Hill, the film

was acclaimed for vigorous characterization and gritty realism.

"Crossroads" (1986), Ralph Macchio and Joe Seneca starred as a duo of musicians — one a cocky Juilliard-trained guitarist, the other an irascible blues veteran — who team up for a trip to the blues country of Mississippi.

"Running Scared" (1986), Billy Crystal and Gregory Hines are two Chicago cops fantasizing about getting out of the law-enforcement business and retiring to a life in Florida.

"Round Midnight" (1986), Dexter Gordon and François Cluzet star in a story based on the real-life relationship between the jazz great Bud Powell and Francis Paudras, the young French designer who befriended him in Europe. This Academy Award-winning film, directed by Bertrand Tavernier, is one of the more recent, and more poignant, evocations of the buddy form.

"Beverly Hills Cop II." Reprising his "Beverly Hills Cop" role as Axel Foley, a brash Detroit police detective, Eddie Murphy returns to Beverly Hills seeking the assassin of the police chief Murphy befriended in the original "Cop." In the course of the film, which has grossed \$83.9 million in the United States since opening May 20, Murphy re-establishes old ties with characters portrayed by Judge Reinhold, John Ashton and Ronny Cox. The relationship between them, a variation on the buddy form, is all-for-one-for-all philosophy.

But all of these films have thematic origins perhaps beginning with "The Defiant Ones" (1958), directed by Stanley Kramer. In that film, Sidney Poitier and Tony Curtis portray two escaped prisoners shackled together at the wrists. Pursued cross-country after escaping from a wrecked prison van, the two men are at first bitter enemies and later reluctant allies.



Buddies, black and white: Gregory Hines and Billy Crystal in "Running Scared," (above); Danny Glover and Mel Gibson in "Lethal Weapon."

Inherent in their bondage is an expression of interdependence, a theme that was not lost on some critics. Bosley Crowther of The New York Times called the film "a strong, stark symbolization of an abstract truth" and "a remarkably apt and dramatic visualization of a social idea — the idea of men of different races brought together to face misfortune in a bond of brotherhood. Each is the victim of cruel oppressions, each has his hopes and dreams."

A common assertion among producers and directors is that they cast films race-neutrally — that is, with little or no attention to ethnic status.

Joe Silver was co-producer of "48 Hrs.," a film that garnered more than \$77 million in showings in American theaters. Now, nearly five years later, "Lethal Weapon," a film with much the same formula — protagonists of different races in a police thriller — may eclipse the drawing power of "48 Hrs." at the box office. "Lethal Weapon," which Silver also co-produced, has earned over \$58 million in the United States and Canada since opening March 6. "You hope and pray that there will be chemistry between your

stars," Silver said. "You get a good director, a good premise, with funny moments and good action. If it all works, then you've got a hit movie. With Mel (Gibson) and Danny (Glover), it works."

Silver admits to a preference for varied casts — "I like a lot of color in my movies, Asian actors, Latin actors, black actors" — but insists that his films do not deliberately observe a racial quota.

"The original cast for '48 Hrs.' was to be Lee Marvin and Gene Hackman," he said.

Harlan Jacobson, co-editor of Film Comment magazine, disagrees. "I don't think any producer wants to create a controversial story along racial lines, a story of a wrong that might prove to be on the cutting edge of people's thinking. That would be box-office poison."

But if people say they are not cognizant that they're pairing a black actor with a white actor, they're not being entirely forthcoming about the chemistry that ultimately translates into marketing strategy.

PEOPLE

Béjart, Dance Company, To Move From Brussels

Maurice Béjart, founder and director of the Brussels-based Ballet du 20th Century, confirmed that he would leave Brussels when his contract expires at the end of this month and move his 60-member company to Lausanne, Switzerland. He notified the Belgian Education Ministry from Leningrad, where the company is on tour. The apparent basis of his decision is a conflict with Gerard Mortier, director since 1981 of the Théâtre de la Monnaie, where Béjart has been based for 27 years. The French choreographer accuses Mortier of having neglected the dance company in favor of strengthening the theater's opera activities. Béjart, 60, has been closely associated with Philippe Braunschweig, a Swiss industrialist, in the founding of the Prix de Lausanne, a competition for young dancers, and more recently a competition for young choreographers due to start next year.

The supersonic aircraft Concorde made one of its shortest and slowest journeys over the weekend, when a professional strongman hauled it 40 feet across the tarmac at London's Heathrow Airport in a feat for charity. David Gauder, 32, taking a foothold in a ladder-like contraption on the ground, gripped a rope attached to the 91-ton aircraft and hauled until he got the plane to roll. Gauder, who is 1.70-meters and weighs 240 pounds (117.7 kilograms), pulled a 40-ton tractor and halted two moving powerboats. Gauder, of Birmingham, says his daily diet includes 25 eggs, five pounds of bananas, a chicken, six pints of milk, two 32-ounce steaks and baked potatoes.

Ron Reagan, the president's son, is starting in a documentary on AIDS in which he criticizes the U.S. government. He told Newsweek that conservatives view acquired immune deficiency syndrome as a punishment for homosexuality, and in a public service announcement made to accompany the documentary decried the lack of government effort to battle AIDS. "Let somebody in Washington know you don't think enough is being done. Write to your congressmen — or to someone higher up," he says with a smile in the 30-minute film.

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